THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 1. PHILADELPHIA MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE CITY.

OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Hon. Morton McMichael Assumes the Mayoralty.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

THE MUNICIPAL LEGISLATURE

The Organization of Select and Common Councils.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

OUR MURAL BUDGET.

PROGRAMME FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Organization of the Boards of School Control, Prison Inspectors, Etc.

The inauguration of the Hon. Morton McMichael, the new Mayor elect, and the organization of City Councils took place to-day. The Board of Controllers of the Public Schools also organized this morning, a recent act of Assembly requiring them to perform that duty on the first of the year, instead of July as heretofore. Below will be found a full report of the inauguration ceremonies and the proceedings of the different municipal bodies.

City Councils

organized at ten o'clock, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

SELECT BRANCH.

The newly elected members of this branch of City Councils assembled in their chamber at ten o'clock. Shortly after that hour the roll of members was called over by the Clerk. The following is an official list:—

Wards.	*Wards.*
1. F. A. Barlow, U.	14. F. A. Van Cleve, U.
2. Dr. C. E. Kamerly, D.	15. H. W. Gray, U.
3. J. D. Campbell, D.	16. J. W. Hopkins, D.
4. H. Marcus, D.	17. Patrick Shern, D.
5. James Page, D.	18. William Bumm, U.
6. G. F. Omerly, U.	19. James Ritchie, U.
7. J. A. Shermer, U.	20. Joseph Manuel, U.
8. A. L. Hougdon, U.	21. C. Thomson Jones, U.
9. J. A. Freeman, U.	22. W. F. Smith, U.
10. Joshua Spering, U.	23. Edw. Shallcross, U.
11. S. G. King, D.	24. S. W. Cattell, U.
12. C. M. Wagner, U.	25. P. O'Rourke, D.
13. James Lynd, U.	26. Wm. J. Pollock, U.

Union members, 18; Democratic members, 8.

The names of the members holding over were first called. The credentials of the new members were then presented, and the members sworn into office.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the chamber now proceed to organize by the election of its officers. Agreed to.

Mr. Freeman was called to the chair.

Mr. Gray nominated Mr. James Lynd.

Mr. Marcus nominated Mr. Samuel E. King.

Twenty-four votes were cast, of which Mr. Lynd received 17, and Mr. King 7.

Mr. Lynd was accordingly declared elected, and on motion of Mr. King the election was declared unanimous.

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Lynd by Mr. King. The newly elected President, upon taking the chair, delivered the following address:—

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LYND.

Gentlemen of Select Council:—For this renewed expression of your approval of my official conduct, and your unabated confidence, accept my profound acknowledgments. Always an honor to be highly prized, it is all the greater now because of the glorious results achieved by our country, and of the noble record maintained by our city during the late four years of desperate civil strife.

In this hour of assured success—of well-won triumph, I cannot avoid reverting to the very different condition of our national affairs, when, just three years ago, I was first called upon to preside over your deliberations.

The dawn of the year 1863 was chilling and gloomy. After nearly two years of conflict, the Rebellion remained as active, as hopeful, as defiant as ever.

The joint campaigns of Sherman and Grant against Vicksburg had terminated ingloriously; the Army of the Potomac had been fatally repulsed at Fredericksburg; Rosecrans barely held his own at Nashville and Murfreesboro; Morgan had perpetrated his daring and destructive raid to within thirty miles of Louisville; mortifying reverses had occurred in the Gulf region, entailing upon us the loss of Galveston and Sabine Pass; the *Florida* and *Alabama* were scourging our commerce from the seas; and the wily Emperor of France was vigorously urging England and Russia to join him in schemes for intervention, the success of which might be announced at any moment, and our struggle be thus rendered vastly more terrific in character and indefinite in duration.

The clouds were dark, indeed; so dark that it it required no little faith to believe that the clear blue sky still existed beyond them. Not a few felt disposed to question whether our revolutionary contest might not prove a barren achievement; not a few stifled the rising doubt whether Franklin and Jefferson might not have counselled, Washington and Greene have fought, and Warren and Mercer have died in vain. And more than one patriot, as he stood devoutly upon its threshold, has shudderingly wondered, whether our Old Independence Hall might not soon become the vestige of a bygone experiment—the deserted shrine of an extinct worship.

But there were clear heads, strong hands, brave hearts, and a just God over all; and the clouds parted at Gettysburg, and they parted still more at Vicksburg, and more and more at Mobile, at Atlanta, at Savannah, and at Charleston, until at last, at Richmond, the sun, in full meridian splendor, shone down upon a rebellion vanquished, a Union restored, and a Constitution vindicated—upon the last crowning scene of a war without a parallel, whether we consider the causelessness of the original aggression, the humanity of the stronger combatant, the magnitude of the opposing armies, the moderation of the victors, or the grandeur of the results.

We may be proud and rightfully proud of our country; proud of her glories in the remote past, and prouder still of her greater glories in the past that has just transpired. With the sole stain upon our national escutcheon removed, we can now read the Declaration of Independence without wincing. Henceforth, with us every man has an "equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

But, gentlemen, we, as citizens of Philadelphia, have another cause for pride, and just pride too, arising from the distinguished part sustained by our city in this recent past. Her motto has been literally "millions for defense." Every draft upon her, whether for men or money, has been promptly accepted and as promptly paid at maturity. She has furnished, rating at one year's service for each, 156,000 men; she has paid out in bounties over $8,000,000; for relief of the families of volunteers more than $2,600,000; for local defence about $700,000; besides thousands upon thousands in fitting welcome to her living and in funeral honors to her dead heroes; she has tendered as a free gift to the Government one of the best sites for an iron-clad naval station in the world; and last, though not least, she has furnished, through the spontaneous contributions of her citizens, ample refreshment to every regiment and company passing through her boundaries to and from the seat of war.

Where all have done well, she may, nevertheless, fairly claim a foremost place in the volume of our country's achievements; she may surely hope to fill one of the brightest pages.

The future is full of glorious promise. Without foes to fear either at home or abroad; without the incubus of slavery to paralyze our native energies; with an unsurpassed variety of soil and climate to attract foreign labor and capital; with the Pacific Railroad soon to link together not only the extremes of our own land, but Eastern Asia and Western Europe, and to form a common highway for the traffic of the entire commercial world; with our inexhaustible supplies of timber, coal, iron, and the precious minerals, and of all the materials that constitute national wealth; and with the intelligence, the enterprise, and the thrift of our people, our country cannot fail to speedily reach a position of power and prosperity such as human annals have never yet recorded.

As far as our much cherished city is concerned, a part of this future, gentlemen, is in our keeping. The municipal interests of nearly, perhaps quite, seven hundred thousand inhabitants are confided to us. The trust is an imposing one, and its faithful performance will require great watchfulness, constant activity, and unswerving integrity. To the zeal and trustworthiness of those of you who have been associated here for a year or more past, I can bear unqualified testimony; and unless the reputation of those of you who have just entered this Chamber is unmerited, you will prove equally worthy of the public confidence. In the discharge of our duty we cannot expect to satisfy all—it may be that we will satisfy but a few—there is that, however, which we can, and which we should not fail to satisfy—the silent monitor within us. If that approve, it matters little from what quarter may come cavil or suspicion.

In closing, gentlemen, permit me to offer you my cordial co-operation in the exercise of your official functions, and to assure you of my best wishes for your personal welfare, not only for this new year, just so auspiciously begun, but for all the years that a kind Providence may allot to you.

The Chamber now proceeded to elect a Chief Clerk.

Benjamin H. Haines was nominated by Mr. Van Cleve; Horace M. Martin by Mr. Marcus.

Twenty-four votes were cast. Mr. Haines received 17 and Mr. Martin 7. The former was declared elected, and sworn in by the President.

For Assistant Clerk Robert S. Bethell was nominated. Charles S. Austin was nominated by the opposition, but his name being withdrawn, Mr. Bethell was unanimously elected.

For Messenger, Thomas Massey was unanimously elected, there being no opposing candidate.

On motion of Dr. Kamerly a committee of three was appointed to inform Common Council that Select Council had organized. Messrs. Kamerly, Pollock, and Spering were appointed.

Mr. Gray offered a resolution that the same rules that governed the body last year be adopted for its government this year. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Cleve presented a resolution that a joint committee of three members from each chamber be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and inform him that Councils were organized. Agreed to. The chair named Messrs. Van Cleve, King, and Gray.

A committee from Common Council were here introduced and informed the chamber that they had organized.

The chamber next proceeded to draw for seats.

A motion was made that Mr. King, being the oldest member of Select Branch, he be allowed to retain his present seat. Agreed to.

Mr. Jones, of the Twenty-first Ward, and Mr. O'Rourke, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, both of whom were absent, were also allowed to retain their present seats.

The drawing then proceeded. The first name taken from the box was Dr. Kamerly, who selected his old seat. This was very generally the case with all the members.

The message presented by J. Hutchinson Kay, Esq., from the Mayor, was here read. After stating that he has approved and signed certain ordinances, the Mayor concludes his message with the same remarks as the one presented and read in Common Council.

The Chamber concurred in an ordinance from Common Council relative to the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Mayor.

Mr. Gray presented a resolution that all unfinished business of the last Council be referred to the appropriate committees as soon as appointed.

The Chamber then took a recess.

The chamber reorganized about 12 o'clock. The Mayor and Mayor elect and Hon. Judge Thompson were escorted into the chamber by a joint committee of Councils. The body formed in line and proceeded into Common Council chamber, where the inaugural ceremonies took place.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Chamber met at ten o'clock this morning. The roll was called by the Clerk. The following is a list of its members:—

Wards.	*Wards.*
1. G. W. Mactague, U.	15. Ed Krapp, U.
W. C. Calhoun, U.	R. M. H. Evans, U.
2. D. J. Griffiths, U.	16. G. J. Retzell, D.
G. A. Schaier, U.	Charles Eager, U.
3. G. W. Nickels, D.	17. J. Hallowell, D.
4. Wm. H. Barnes, D.	M. Mullin, D.
James M. Huhn, D.	18. D. P. Ray, U.
5. James Dillon, D.	D. W. Stockham, U.
6. F. A. Wolbert, D.	19. Joseph Earnest, U.
7. Thomas Little, U.	G. Derbyshire, U
J. Bardsley, U.	Nicholas Shane, U.
8. A. J. Harper, U.	20. J. F. Marcer, U.
John C. Martin, U.	J. H. Billington, U.
9. W. S. Stokley, U.	H. C. Harrison, U.
Walter Allison, U.	21. W. A. Simpson, U.
10. S. J. Creswell, U.	22. Enoch Taylor, U.
A. H. Franciscus, U.	Jos. Hill, U.
11. Thos. H. Gill, D.	23. S. C. Willets, U.
12. M. Hall Stanton, U.	J. T. Vankirk, U.
13. Alex. M. Fox, U.	24. James T. Allen, U.
Wm. Palmer, U.	Wm. Stokes, U.
14. J. B. Hancock, U.	25. S. H. Colehower, D.
H. C. Orau, U.	26. R. Armstrong, U.
15. Hiram Miller, U.	John Kater, U.

Total number, 49—Union, 39; Democrats 10.

The newly elected members were then sworn in. The Mayor's Clerk, Mr. J. Hutchinson Kay, was then introduced. He submitted to the chamber the last official communication of Mr. Henry:—

To the President and Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—I return without signature the bill entitled a "Resolution approving sureties of John Given, City Commissioner elect," understanding that the right to said office is now a matter of judicial inquiry.

I have signed the following named bills, which comprise all others originating in your Chamber that have been presented for my approval, viz.:—

December 29, 1865—Resolution to release certain property of Robert M. Evans from the lien of a certain judgment.

December 30, 1865—An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Superintendent of Trusts for the purposes therein mentioned for the year 1866.

December 30, 1865—An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Surveys for 1866.

December 30, 1865—An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Law Department for 1866, and for other purposes.

December 30, 1865—An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Reliance Steam Fire Engine Company.

December 30, 1865—An ordinance to make an appropriation to the City Commissioners for the year 1866.

December 30, 1865—An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for 1866.

December 30, 1865—A resolution to authorize certain transfers made to the Fire Department for the year 1865.

I transmit herewith the customary statistics of the Police Department for the past year, accompanied by an inventory of the public property in the several Station Houses. In thus addressing you for the last time, I would earnestly commend the important interests of the community to your zeal and wisdom, and most fervently do I invoke for the city of Philadelphia the continued care and bounty of Almighty God, through whose kind providence its people have enjoyed so large a measure of prosperity. Respectfully,

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

The Chamber then proceeded to ballot with the following result:—William S. Stokley received 34 votes, and Francis Wolbert 3 votes.

Mr. Stokley was accordingly re-escorted to the official chair, when he delivered the following address:—

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT STOKLEY.

Gentlemen of Common Council:—Being by your cordiality again chosen to preside over this Chamber, I cannot resume the Chair without at least attempting to thank you for this, I greatly fear, unmerited honor.

Poverty of language prevents me from expressing, in fitting terms, the deep gratitude I feel for this manifestation of your confidence and friendly feeling.

I will endeavor, with your assistance, to discharge the duties that devolve upon me as your presiding officer in such a manner as to satisfy you that the confidence shown by you, in a second time electing me to this important and honorable position, has not been misplaced.

At the time of the organization of this Chamber, one short year ago, our country was in the midst of a fearful Rebellion.

Since that period it has pleased an allwise and merciful Providence to grant victory to our arms and peace to the land.

The supremacy of the United States has been asserted, the Union restored, and our flag, with its galaxy of stars undimmed in lustre by the absence of a single one, floats triumphantly over every part of our national domain.

The announcement of the success of our arms, the prospect of peace, and the restoration of the Union, caused the patriotic people of our city to "rejoice and be exceedingly glad," but, alas! their rejoicing was soon turned into mourning. Abraham Lincoln, the wise statesman, the conscientious devoted patriot, the President of the Republic, who had carried the ship of state safely through the storm of civil war, was stricken down, and basely murdered by the hand of one of the minions of slavery.

The national rejoicing was, by this awful calamity, suddenly turned into national mourning; the civilized nations of the earth have united with us in doing honor to the memory of this great and good man.

Slavery, the cause of the Rebellion, being removed, the work of restoration is already half done. It remains for the people to conduct it to a triumphant conclusion.

The President and the National Legislature are doing their part of the work. We must do ours.

Philadelphia, the city of independence, and the home of loyal men, has given liberally of her best blood and treasure, and has at all times and in many ways rendered most hearty and efficient support to the Federal Government.

As we have done from the beginning, let us continue to do to the end.

The heavy appropriations made for the defense and protection of the city; for the relief of the wives, widows, and families of our soldiers, and the large bounties paid to volunteers, have, since the breaking out of the Rebellion, greatly increased our public debt.

This burden our loyal and patriotic citizens have borne without murmering.

It is now more than ever the duty of Councils to exercise judicious care in the management of the affairs of the city.

Needless expenditure of the public money should be avoided; expenses, as far as possible, should be curtailed; the various departments should be required to practise the most rigid economy. Councils should declare to them, and firmly adhere to their declaration, that no additional appropriations will be made during the present year.

This is rendered necessary from the fact, that the tax rate is based upon the estimates made by the Heads of Departments, and will not, notwithstanding the high figure at which it is fixed, warrant an extra appropriation to any department. Let this be known to them, and also that they will be held to a strict accountability.

The credit of the city has for years past suffered, because of the inability of the Treasury to meet, at all times, the demands made upon it.

I would recommend that measures be adopted as early as possible to remedy this great evil. I do so not only because justice to the honest creditors of the city demands it, but as a measure of economy.

It is well known to all of us that the discount on warrants has been made the pretext for increasing the salaries and wages of those in the employ of the city, and that contractors, for performing service or furnishing supplies, add to their estimate a heavy percentage in order to secure themselves from loss by reason of the discount on warrants received in payment of their claims.

I think I may say without fear of contradiction, that the loss to the city from this cause alone amounts to a large sum annually.

Councils having these things within their control, should suffer them to exist no longer.

I am aware that it is easier to propose reform than to achieve it. Without having well considered the means of accomplishing so desirable a result, I would venture to suggest for your consideration the enactment of an ordinance requiring Heads of Departments, and others authorized to draw upon the Treasury, before doing so, to ascertain of the Treasurer whether there is money sufficient in his hands to meet the demand, and if there be not, that warrants shall not be drawn until the Treasurer shall announce his ability to pay them.

I feel confident that by the passage of an ordinance based upon these views, the warrants will be at all times worth the amount for which they are drawn.

A prospect of speedy and prompt payment will make the city patronage desirable, and beget a competition for the furnishing of supplies and the performance of work, and as salaries and expenditures generally have been increased in consequence of the depreciation of our warrants, there could be made a great saving by the curtailment of these expenses, and the credit of the city properly maintained.

In order to more effectually secure the good results anticipated from this reform, it will, perhaps, be necessary to make some change in the manner of conducting the business in the Departments of the Receiver of Taxes and the City Treasurer.

The Receiver, when making returns to the Treasurer, should be required to state the amount received upon the tax levied for the maintainance of the various Departments, namely, the Poor, Schools, Lighting the City, Loan, Police, Highways, etc.; and that the Treasurer should also be required to open accounts with the said Departments, and credit them with the amount paid to him by the Receiver.

From the money thus received and credited should the warrants drawn by the various Departments be paid, and from no other, unless specially authorized by Councils.

Gentlemen, I make these suggestions with a view to bring the subject before you.

I do not undertake to say that they are the best for attaining the end desired.

That a reform in this direction is demanded, no one, I think, who has served in this Chamber one year, will attempt to deny.

I desire to see a select committee raised, to which this subject may be referred and promptly acted upon while the year is yet in its infancy.

The war having terminated, extraordinary expenses need no longer be incurred.

They must cease; it is our duty to do everything in our power to reduce the heavy expenses of the municipality, and to confine them within the limits of the appropriations.

If the gentlemen to whom we have confided the management of the Departments do not regard our wishes in this matter, they must yield their places to men that will.

I say here to-day, that no one of these that hesitates to give his best efforts to this end, shall ever again receive my vote, or support for re-election, be he who he may.

Gentlemen, we have each of us this day, in the presence of our Maker, promised to discharge our duty as members of Council with fidelity.

Let us ever keep that solemn pledge uppermost in our thoughts, and be governed in our acts in accordance with it.

If we do, I feel assured that all will go well with us in the discharge of our duties as members of this Chamber.

Gentlemen, I have trespassed upon your time and patience longer than I should have done, and will close by thanking you for your kindness, and the twice-conferred honor of presiding over so dignified and intelligent a body of my fellow-citizens as compose this Chamber.

Messrs. Weinstein and Stewart were then elected Clerk and Assistant Clerk of Common Council, and Messrs. Zimmerman and Carpenter, Messengers.

Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., then proceeded to open the session with prayer and the reading of portions of the Holy Scriptures.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution to inform Select Council that Common Council is organized. Messrs. Evans and Nichols were appointed.

Resolutions of thanks to Rev. Dr. Krotel were adopted.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution that the members ballot for seats. This led to a lengthy discussion, and bandying of motions *pro* and *con*.

It was moved that the further consideration of the resolution embraced in the message from the Mayor, relative to the case of John Given, be postponed for the present. The motion was agreed to.

The Chamber then took a recess.

INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR ELECT.

The inauguration of Morton McMichael, Esq., the new Mayor elect, took place at noon in Common Council Chamber, in the presence of the members of both branches of Councils (a recess having been taken for that purpose) and a large assemblage of spectators—the gallery and lobby being overcrowded. A large number of citizens were unable to gain admittance, and it is a matter of regret that a large hall was not secured for the ceremonies.

FAREWELL OF MAYOR HENRY.

The Mayor's office was crowded this morning by Lieutenants of Police, Detectives, and other officers, to receive the final farewell extended by Mayor Henry.

Mr. Henry and the Mayor elect, Morton McMichael, entered the office from the private room of the Mayor, accompanied by a number of Councilmen, forming a joint committee from each branch of Council. He took his seat with Mr. McMichael at his side, and the Lieutenants, Sergeants, and other officers in front.

Fire Marshal Blackburn then, on behalf of the police force of the city, presented the retiring Mayor with a magnificent gold watch. The Fire Marshal made the following remarks:—

Mr. Henry:—Surrounding you are the familiar faces of the representatives of the Police Department, with whom you have held the most intimate and sacred relations during your late long and eventful official career. We are here, sir, to greet you for the last time. Our hearts are too full for words, and we can only bid you an affectionate adieu.

We are sure that higher honors await you at the hands of your fellow-citizens in the future, and you have our heartiest wishes for your health and happiness. And we know that you will readily and cheerfully mingle your prayers with ours for blessings on the head of him upon whose shoulders your mantle has just fallen.

Ere we part, my dear sir, we have one last little favor to ask of you. We crave your acceptance of a small token of our esteem, affection, and gratitude. We never tendered you such an offering while you were the Chief Magistrate of our beloved metropolis, because we knew that it was not proper to do so, but now that you are about to lay aside the official toga, we feel that you will not refuse us. Permit us, then, sir, to present you with the testimonial. It will hourly remind you of the warm place you occupy in the hearts of the donors.

Mayor Henry then replied as follows:—

Fire Marshal, Mr. Chief, Lieutenants, and Officers:—Only one duty yet remains to me before our official relations shall cease, and that is to make my heartfelt acknowledgment of the fidelity and efficiency with which you have aided me in every endeavor for the protection and peace of our city. There are many among you who have met me here day by day for more than seven years.

The confidence won from me in the earlier times of such intercourse has ripened into personal regard such as I cannot now fully express.

If I have ever indulged a pride in aught connected with my administration of the Mayoralty, it has been the police force of Philadelphia, such as I now leave to my esteemed successor. I see those around me who from the organization of the force to the present time have readily co-operated in every measure devised for its discipline, usefulness, and reputation. I recall those frequent emergencies when the public peace has been imperilled in our midst by the assertion of constitutional rights; when frenzied patriotism has raged at the restraints of law; when mob violence has sought the destruction of property.

When the approach of hostile armies had dismayed the people, God kept the city through all these scenes, but, I speak it reverently, the human agencies of His care were mainly in the prompt, resolute and able men who made up the police.

I remember, too, when the first alarm of war convulsed the land, with what alacrity the members of this force offered for their country's service, and when at a later period the soil of our own State was invaded how eagerly they sought to arm for its defense and how many enlisted for the expected conflict.

As I glance over the long list of those who have been your comrades, there is scarce one page that does not record the names of some who left you for awhile to fight their country's battles, but who have never come back to you from fields of deadly strife.

I am mindful, too, of those more often occasions when public safety has exacted the prolonged and incessant services of the whole police, to the denial of all the ties of home, and how unhesitatingly by them each order has been complied with, and how zealously each duty has been performed.

But I may not linger over these grateful recollections. Whatever honorable repute may have been awarded to you by others, no one can so truly appreciate your well-known merits as I do, and no one else will ever hold them in more lasting remembrance.

Through all the disquiet and tumults that in recent years have so often endangered this community, I have never laid my head on my pillow without the confident assurance that the police of Philadelphia could and would maintain the supremacy of law and order within its bounds, against all who should attempt their overthrow.

Whilst thus addressing my acknowledgments to the police force at large, I most specially commend the vigilance and discretion shown by the lieutenants and sergeants in their respective districts.

The assiduous efforts of the High Constables, the successful skill of the chief and associate Detectives, and the eminent ability of the Fire Marshal, have all redounded to the credit of the Department.

The valuable assistance always cheerfully given by those immediately attached to this office, and the kind consideration with which they have striven to ease my labors in times of special exigency, cannot be forgotten. And, Mr. Chief, it is due to you that I should avow the essential help that you have rendered through my whole official term.

Never has your counsel been asked that it has not been judiciously given; never has an order been issued needing your attention that it has not been promply enforced; never have your nerves failed in the most trying scenes of turbulence; and never have I had cause to question the integrity and impartiality with which you have discharged your important trust.

And now, gentlemen, with the earnest wish that prosperity and happiness may be yours, in whatever pursuits you shall engage or wherever your future lot shall be cast, I bid you all farewell.

The party then dispersed and retired to Common Council Chamber to witness

The Inaugural Ceremonies.

At 12 o'clock Common Council was called to order by President Stokley. Shortly after that hour the members of Select Council and a Committee of Select and Common Council, escorted his Honor the Mayor and the Mayor elect, into the room. The crowd was so great that the passage way had to be kept open by a guard of policemen.

President Lynd, of Select Council, occupied the chair. He said the two Chambers had assembled in joint committee for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the Mayor.

The proceedings were opened by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, who after reading a passage of the scriptures, delivered a fervent and most impressive prayer. He invoked the blessing of God on the retiring Mayor, who after years of service, was about to lay down his robes of office.

A special blessing was also invoked in behalf of him who was about to assume the office—that the administration of his duties might be conducted with justice and mercy. The blessing of God was also beseeched in behalf of the members of Councils, that they might legislate wisely and honestly, so as to promote morality, education, and the best interests of the city generally.

Upon conclusion of the prayer, the oath of office was administered to the new Mayor by the Hon. Oswald Thompson, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. McMichael then delivered his inaugural address as follows:—

MORTON M'MICHAEL'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils:—In entering upon the duties I have just bound myself to perform, I desire, as my first official utterance, to express my high appreciation of the wisdom and ability which have marked the administration of my honored predecessor, Mr. Henry. In the long line of her distinguished Chief Magistrates, Philadelphia has had no one to whose example as a citizen, or to whose conduct as a ruler, she can refer with more satisfaction; and I can offer no more acceptable indication of my own purposes than the assurance that, in the main, I shall endeavor to follow in the path he has so successfully pursued. With you, gentlemen, it shall be my study to cultivate the most cordial relations. As there has been committed to our mutual custody important public trusts, so it should be our mutual care to fulfil those trusts to the best advantage of the public; and I take pleasure in declaring that on my part nothing shall be wanting to insure the requisite harmony of action.

Gentlemen:—We have, indeed, serious responsibilities to meet, and grave obligations to discharge. The Government of a city of imperial proportions like ours, under all circumstances, must prove a momentous undertaking, and it is emphatically so now. With a territorial area exceeding that of any other American capital, and a population only second to what is claimed by New York, Philadelphia possesses capacities for illimitable growth and expansion. All the conditions of geography, topography and climate, which control these results, are, in our case, eminently favorable. Geographically, we are convenient both to the mountains and the sea. With the former we are connected by numerous lines of railway, which, after passing over agricultural districts of inexhaustible fertility, penetrate or surmount them, bringing from them never-ceasing stores of their mineral treasures, or carrying to and beyond them, to the most distant regions, our products and our fabrics, our goods and wares and merchandise. With the latter we are connected by the broadest and deepest river that flows towards the North Atlantic, and thus opens to us direct and speedy access not only to Europe, but, also, to all the populous and thriving towns that lie scattered among the numerous bays and harbors of our own far-stretching coast. Topographically, we occupy a soil which, besides a rare adaptedness of configuration, furnishes to us at every onward stage of our progress the physical means of continuing that progress. All the materials that enter into the external construction of a city lie directly beneath our feet or close to our hands. The more we build, therefore, the more we multiply our facilities for building. Climatically, being alike remote from the putrid miasma that poisons, and the chilling blasts that congeal, and the torrid heats that dry up the fountains of health, we inhale the genial breezes and dwell beneath the moderate skies which are at once most conducive to the enjoyment and prolongation of life. Under such happy auspices we cannot help but increase constantly and rapidly both in numbers and extent, and it is assuming little to say that, if we are equal to our fortune, before the close of the current century we shall count more people dwelling in more and better houses and spreading over a wider surface, than can be found in any other American metropolis.

If we are equal to our fortune? The question seems to imply a doubt, and, in fact, is so intended. With ample opportunities of observation, I do not hesitate to affirm that a more honest, upright, intelligent, enlightened, and industrious community than that included in our borders does not exist; but it must likewise be admitted that, in recent years, whether it be from the over-caution inspired by the failure of successive experiments, or from a deficiency in combined and concentrated effort, or from some inexplicable cause, we have not made instant or sufficient use of the natural superiorities of our position. While we deliberate, it not unfrequently happens that others act, and thus we

"lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt."

Let me not be understood as applying this censure to our municipal legislation. I know that in reference to all great public works that legislation has always been generous, and at times, in the estimation of some, even prodigal. Nor would I on such an occasion intimate what may have the appearance of complaint, did I not believe that in calling me to this station my fellow-citizens had no wish that I should suspend the function I have so long exercised of speaking to them frankly and freely on all matters which concern the general welfare.

The triumphant close of the war waged in behalf of the national integrity, along with its glorious vindication of the cardinal principles of freedom and humanity, has brought novel and startling commercial consequences. The shock of four years' desperate conflict disturbed many well-compacted business arrangements. While the foundations of the great deep were loosed, all its waters underwent violent commotion and change. But, whatever may be the direction of the waves hereafter, the volume will be magnified rather than diminished. Even now, amid the confusions of this transitional period, it is manifest that in all its parts, east and west, north and south, the United States will be stirred into unprecedented activities. All the industries which the wants of the Government stimulated, while the conflict lasted, will be quickened into more bounding vitality by the larger and not less pressing wants of a reunited people. Whatever the labor of the country can supply will be in constant demand, and trade and traffic of every description will swell beyond all former dimensions. This state of things will inevitably lead to earnest competition among the principal centres of business, and they who bring to the contest the completest equipments, and sustain themselves with the slightest faltering, will win the chiefest prizes.

In such a race as this, without in any degree disparaging the merits of her rivals, Philadelphia should be at least among the foremost. As a manufacturing centre, in the variety, excellence, and cheapness of her productions; in her immense and well-regulated establishments; in the educated skill, and the prosperous lives of her working classes, she has distanced competition; while the opportunities she possesses for easy communications both inland and foreign, if judiciously improved, would make her not less supreme as a distributing centre. It is true, gentlemen, that officially neither you nor myself can do much immediately to promote this desirable consummation; but incidentally we may aid sensibly in its accomplishment. By perfecting, to the extent of our authority, whatever measures may be calculated to enhance the wholesomeness of the city, and the comfort of its inhabitants; by carrying to the furthest boundaries of its built-up portions the blessings of abundant light and pure water; by making intercourse between its broadly separated sections inexpensive and frequent; by a rigid enforcement of all provisions intended to maintain the tranquility, and protect the persons and property of its citizens—by a faithful discharge of our duty in these and similar particulars, we shall help forward the grander movements which lie beyond our province.

In all that we do, gentlemen, whether for the conservation of what is, or the development of what is yet to be, we shall, I am confident, be guided by a spirit of economy. Our burdens are already heavy to be borne, and you will, as I will, strive to lessen rather than add to their weight. No useless outlay should be incurred, but, on the contrary, wherever retrenchment is practicable, there retrenchment should be practised. But we must not forget that, in public as in private affairs, parsimony is not always nor often economy. A great city, if it would continue to be great, must have all proper appointments and surroundings; must support, at suitable cost, the machinery of public instruction; must cherish kindly its afflicted poor, and punish sternly its convicted criminals; must provide, and not too narrowly, places of out-door recreation for its less fortunate denizens; and must see that its servants are fully paid, so that in return it may, as it always should, exact the fullest service. And, gentlemen, while in your sphere, so far as the powers delegated to you permit, by discreet and liberal legislation, you achieve what is useful and advance what is ornamental; and I, in mine, so far as the agencies I am provided with enable me to do so, compel an impartial observance of the laws, then if, through any supineness or neglect, which I will not allow myself to apprehend, Philadelphia fails to reach that lofty station to which she is entitled, before the tribunal of our consciences we shall stand acquitted of all complicity.

The address was repeatedly interrupted with loud applause. After its delivery the Convention was declared adjourned.

Coroner's Report for 1865.

The following is a statement of the number of inquests held by William Taylor, Coroner of the city of Philadelphia, during the year 1865, with the character of the cases, amount of fees, etc., compiled from the official records kept in his office:—

During the year 1865, 931 inquests were held at a cost of $10,797·75. The whole number in each month, with the cost for fees, etc., are as follows:—

The number of murder cases was 22, viz.:—Andrew McGarity, stabbed by William Hopkins, January 15, on board the United States steamer *Bermuda*. Hopkins was convicted of murder in the first degree.

Thomas Wilson, killed by John Hart by beating him with a shovel, at the Philadelphia Gas Works, February 5. Hart was convicted of manslaughter.

Thomas White, shot, as alleged, by George Miller, February 19, in Cullen street, above Seventh. Miller was acquitted.

William Walker, killed by unknown persons by beating, February 22, opposite Chesnut Hill Hospital.

Margaret Smith, shot by her husband, Adolphus Smith, March 6, at No. 623 Shippen street; convicted of murder in the second degree.

Gertrude Hancock, shot by Corporal Biggard while pursuing a deserter, March 13, near Fourth and Noble streets; discharged.

Frederick Eversback, killed by his wife Ernestine Eversback, by beating him with a poker, Knight's court, Ninth Ward, May 2. Mrs. Eversback subsequently committed suicide by jumping from the window of the Pennsylvania Hospital, where she was under treatment for wounds received in the encounter.

(Continued from the Fifth Page.)

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American Steel.

From the Tribune.

The Harrisburg and Philadelphia journals inform us of the foundation, under the auspices of eminent capitalists and business men, of a large establishment for manufacturing steel and articles composed thereof, such as axles, rails, tire, boiler-plate, ship-plate, etc., in a favorable location in the valley of the Susquehanna. This movement, we should judge from the tenor of European scientific publications and the reports of American imports, is one for which our industrial world is fully ripe. England, France, Germany, Russia, and Sweden have been for some years making the most rapid strides in the substitution of steel for iron for all uses where great resistance to wear or strain is required. The London and Northwestern Railroad, after subjecting steel rails to crucial tests, has announced that one bar of this material will outwear at least twenty iron rails, and, at the same time, this rail will bear the most violent jars and twists without fracture. German, French, and English railroads have tried steel tire on their wheels, and found them so infinitely superior to those made of iron, that immense establishments are engaged in supplying the demand.

The most successful ship-builders in Great Britain find that their steel ships are equally safe when 25 per cent. lighter than those made of iron, and consequently they can carry a quarter more than the ordinary cargo, to the great profit of the owner. In short, steel ropes for deep mines, steel ships, steel locomotive boilers, steel wheels, steel guns, and steel shot appear to be the order of the day; and this protean metal, this malleable, ductile, tempering, weldable material — this hardest, toughest, brightest, most elastic of all available substances —is following in its proper progressive order in the series of ages—"the stone," "the bronze," "the iron," "the steel"—and is proving itself, in this period of incessant motion and change, to be eminently the metal of motion and progress; whether that motion and that progress be on land or on sea, whether it be in the quick members of a whirling machine, or whether, in a political sense, it be working out a "fiery gospel" with a "thinking bayonet."

But to return: This new movement in the Susquehanna valley seems to have more than a local significance. The United States is almost utterly dependent upon England for her supply of the essential articles named above, and yet a Philadelphia paper informs us that a few of our railroad companies of which it is cognizant have bought, within the last two months, a million dollars of this material from the people who (our President in his message has just told us) planned, built, manned, and maintained ships to prey upon our inoffensive merchantmen—a million of dollars sent over the sea in two months for this single material—simply because the railroads must have it, and cannot get it at home. To remove this dependence is to prove our country stronger for all purposes of war, and hence more capable of commanding peace.

England already possesses sixteen large establishments supplying all or part of the above-named articles; and continental Governments have thought it necessary to establish the manufacture, at least, of steel for cannon and projectiles, in the lands subject to their control, by direct subsidies. The rulers of these countries have been unable to appreciate the argument that England, being in a condition to turn out a cheap product at present, should be allowed to monopolize the business. And every intelligent American, with a view to the rapid development of our varied mineral wealth, must regard with great interest a movement which will add new activity to our mines, keep our gold at home, give our nation another industry, and strengthen us as a nation both for peace and for war.

The Era of Statesmen—Mr. Seward and Mr Stanton.

From the Times.

It is a happy circumstance that we have at length reached a time in the history of our Government in which statesmen and organizers appear in public affairs, and continue their course of duty, despite popular clamor.

There were no "better abused men" in the first two years of our war than Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton. The scandals that circulated against the Secretary of War could not be numbered. He was crazy; he insulted all his friends; he was a bloodthirsty radical, a tyrannical Robespierre; he knew nothing of war or its organization; he carried the prejudices of political life into the service of his country; he "worshipped the negro," and violated the freedom of the whites by imprisoning contractors.

No one could get on with him; he must leave his place, or the national cause be ruined. Deputation after deputation, individual after individual, waited on the President to beg him to remove him. But Mr. Lincoln saw that he had the right man in the right place. Mr. Stanton remained indifferent to the popular clamor. He had his own plans, and was determined to execute them. A few friends continued constant to him; and of two things no enemy ever ventured to accuse him—first, of the slightest suspicion of peculation, though he was handling some five hundred millions a year; and secondly, of any indifference to the hapless sufferer from the war, the unfortunate slave. He persevered in his office, and aimed at distant effects, not present popularity—at duty, not applause.

The result has been a military administration which will be the admiration of all time for its organization, and to whose wonderful efficiency the Republic almost owes its salvation. Mr. Stanton has been seen to accomplish what no military leader in Great Britain could accomplish in the Crimean war, with a much smaller force and under much fewer obstacles, the perfect equipment, supply and transportation of great masses of men over vast spaces. Napoleon himself, with two-thirds of Europe to draw from, did not effect so much, so speedily, and with such perfect organization of immense armies, as did this Pennsylvania lawyer, suddenly elevated to the head of a powerful military bureau. All men see now his wonderful capacities for his task.

His very faults aided him. His impatient energy subdued all obstacles; his *brusqueness* was needed for meddlesome intruders, and his arbitrary treatment of dishonest contractors was the only thing which could check the terrible and increasing disease of public corruption.

Mr. Seward again was the centre of more abuse, and scandal, and attack, than any other man of the day, except Mr. Lincoln himself. He was negotiating with the South; he was indifferent to freedom; he was truckling to Europe; he had no earnestness in the contest; he was given up to intoxication, and had lost his wits. If he continued to guide our foreign relations, we should have all Europe joining with the South.

The President was besought again and again to remove him; some of the most prominent men of his own party opposed themselves to him; he was entreated to resign, and many most patriotic citizens believed him to be the source of all our misfortunes. We do not propose to defend or excuse all Mr. Seward's sayings, or every measure of his diplomacy. Some of his proceedings towards European powers we should have desired to have seen otherwise; but we submit now to all reasonable persons that, judging Mr. Seward's foreign policy by its fruits, it has been pre eminently successful.

Possibly something of its success may have been due to accident, to the jealousy of European powers of one another, and to the revolutionary fire and prodigious energy shown by our own people. This may be, and yet the result remains that in the great opportunity of many centuries for our rivals and enemies in Europe to strike us a weakening and damaging blow, in the midst of the most perilous and conflicting questions, with constantly occurring provocations and unwise acts of subordinates, not an opportunity or temptation was offered by our Government for foreign interference, and not a break of friendly relations occurred with any European power. If such a result be not an evidence of wise statesmanship, we know not what proof can be offered of it.

By some means or other, England and France never were presented with the chance which they would so gladly have embraced of interfering to break up the Union, and make the United States a second-rate power. It is true that some steps of Mr. Seward's policy have been less bold and less confident in the assertion of principles than we would have preferred. Still the result justifies his caution. If he had yielded to clamor, or if Mr. Lincoln had put in his place a more headstrong man, we might now be plunged in war with half the world.

Mr. Seward's name will go down—not as of a man who could well forecast the whole struggle, or who fully understood its bearings—but as of a prudent and self-contained statesman, who never let present effect and popularity turn him from what he believed would be for the permanent benefit of the country. Both of these leaders in our civil war show the power of independence and persistence in a course conscientiously believed right, though opposed to popular favor. They prove that our politics have at length become so earnest as to compel public men to be statesmen, or to leave the stage. The Pierce and Buchanan era is over. The day of popular effect, of acting solely for influence on "the people," of the headstrong, blustering, thoughtless, and superficial statesmanship is past—at least with our leaders. We may now expect independent men in public places, even though sometimes they are disagreeable to their constituents.

Hungary.

From the Tribune.

The account of the opening of the Hungarian Diet by the Emperor of Austria will find thousands of interested readers in all civilized countries. By their heroic bravery in 1848 the Hungarians have found numerous admirers, and this admiration was not diminished by the firm, though passive resistance which the nation, although conquered, made to the persistent attempts of the Austrian Government to deprive them of their autonomy and reduce them to the condition of a province of the Empire. While Gallicia and other Slavic crown-lands sent delegates to the Central Parliament, which was to consolidate the unity of the Empire, the Hungarians were firm in refusing to take any part in it. Politicians have long been speculating as to what would be the probable end of this resistance.

The opening of the Diet, on December 14, and the speech of the Emperor, are a conclusive proof that the Hungarians, on the whole, have carried their point. The Imperial speech distinctly recognizes the Kingdom of Hungary as a country altogether distinct from the other possessions of the Emperor, and possessing some historical rights, which the Emperor declares himself ready to recognize. This point granted, the Hungarians generally feel hopeful that a reconciliation between them and the Austrian Government can be effected. There seems to be no doubt that the Emperor has met with an enthusiastic reception. The natives generally are wishing to recognize Francis Joseph as their king, and to forget the struggle of independence of 1848, and the present leaders of the nation express themselves hopeful that all the difficulties still remaining will be successfully overcome.

Whether these expectations can be realized, the future must show. At present, the wish to come to a mutual understanding seems to overshadow all other considerations. Still, the natural interests of the Hungarian people and the Austrian Government are so different as to be sure to bring on new disagreements. Hungary demands the development of its own independent nationality, while the Austrian Government cannot cease to aim at a more thorough consolidation of the empire. Whether these divergent tendencies can be harmonized is doubted by many. At all events, the ultimate solution of the Hungarian question will be a most important precedent for all other European complications of a similar character, and thus be of great importance for the future of all Europe.

The Freedmen's Bureau and the Army.

From the Herald.

There seems to be considerable clashing and misunderstanding between the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau and the business of the army in the South. The two branches of the service do not work together at all. The best advices we have convince us that the work of the Freedmen's Bureau could be better administered by the United States troops left in the Southern country than by all the radical loafers, who are seeking to make political capital out of their official positions, put together. The best disposition of the latter would be to put them into a sack and plunge them into the Mississippi, the Tombigbee, the Alabama, the Tennessee, the Chattahoochee, or any other river in the South that would save them from the effects of the bowstring. General Grant has a proper understanding of this whole business. He has seen for himself, and speaks from personal knowledge. He advises essentially that the business of the Freedmen's Bureau be performed by the army; and when a man of General Grant's practical good sense takes such a position the people may be assured there are abundant reasons to back it. As things are now going on, the Freedmen's Bureau is simply a Government asylum for needy political adventurers of the radical stamp. Instead of benefiting the unfortunate negroes of the South, the Bureau simply serves to aggravate their sufferings and to accelerate their progress to ultimate extinction. President Johnson has it in his power to reform or to abolish the whole concern; and if it be necessary to commence with the Secretary of War in order to do so, and he should meet objection from that quarter, let him follow Andrew Jackson's example, and turn him out of the Cabinet, as Jackson did Duane. Some wholesome and vigorous demonstration of this sort is required, if the President intends to carry out, in the teeth of the radicals, his admirable reconstruction policy.

Financial Polics of the Government.

From the World.

Since the adjournment, Secretary McCulloch has been in consultation with the heads of the appropriate committees of Congress on the bills drafted by him to carry out the recommendations of his annual report. We shall have no opportunity to examine these bills until they are reported to the House of Representatives; but it is proper enough, meanwhile, to make such suggestions as may seem to be pertinent.

The subject can be most conveniently considered under two heads: the first including the measures suitable to be adopted with reference to the public debt; the other, with reference to the currency. The latter is of more immediate urgency; but the former requires more largeness of view and a more long-sighted adjustment to the future. It is this only which we will discuss at this time.

After the maturest reflection we have been able to bestow, we are opposed to any attempt, by this Congress, to create a sinking fund or to adopt any other measure looking to the immediate reduction of the principal of the debt. During the present and the next fiscal year, the Government must be a large borrower; and it is charlatanry to be making a clatter about a sinking fund while we are still borrowing money. Such charlatanry was, indeed, practised in England during the Napoleonic wars, but it turned out in practice that the sinking-fund was diverted to other uses than that to which it had been set apart. The argument in its favor is, that it nurses the public credit by the assurance of a sincere intention to meet the public engagements. But the only solid assurance is the future ability and disposition of the people to pay the necessary taxes; and there can be no question that the ability to liquidate some portion of the public debt will be greater three or five years hence than it is at present, and that it will afterwards go on with a rapid increase. The whole energies of the country are needed, at present, for mere recovery from disorder. If you have a debtor whose barns and granaries have been burned and his cattle swept off by a pest, a wise forbearance for a year or two, and even a further loan to give him a new start, is the best security for ultimate payment. And if, during those years of lenity, his sons are becoming old enough to be taken out of school and put on the farm, his future resources will be still greater.

Even if the United States were an old country, with a population incapable of further increase, it would be inexpedient to attempt the immediate reduction of the debt, while the South is a desolated waste, our currency bloated and unhealthy, enterprise at a dead halt, and our shipping interest not yet recovered from the destructive agencies which swept it from the ocean. No strain should be put upon a sick patient during his convalescence. If taxes are made to press with grinding severity on a section so poor and exhausted as the South, the people will familiarize their minds with the idea of repudiation. But if the Government "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," the habit of paying taxes in proportion to their ability will reconcile the people to the heavier exactions which may be required of increased means. As the late President Lincoln, with pithy common sense, said in one of his messages, "It is easier to pay any sum *when* we are able, than it is to pay it *before* we are able." He was looking to the great increase in our ability to pay debts which must result from the future increase of our population. Taking the average increase, as shown by the decennial enumerations from 1790 to 1860, as a basis, Mr. Lincoln introduced into his second annual Message, the following estimate of our future numbers:—

1870	42,328,341
1880	56,967,216
1890	76,677,872
1900	103,208,415
1910	138,918,526
1920	186,984,335
1930	251,680,914

Our national debt is three thousand millions; about one hundred dollars a head for our population in 1860. In the year 1900, even if the debt underwent no reduction meanwhile, it would be less than thirty dollars a head; in 1930 but eight dollars a head. If it were to be paid at present, we have four or five millions of people—the emancipated slaves—who have hardly a shirt to their backs, and are incapable of contributing a single dollar. A large portion of the Southern people are, just now, not much better off. If we do not discourage enterprise and industry by excessive burdens, these classes will, in a few years, become property holders and contributors to the public revenue; the tax-paying ability of the rest of the country increasing at the same time, but not in so rapid a ratio. The next Congress, or the Congress after the next, may wisely take measures for the reduction of the debt. But it should be the chief business of this Congress to restore and foster the business of the country.

Secretary McCulloch properly asks, in his report, for authority to make considerable loans. They are necessary for withdrawing the legal tenders and restoring the currency, as well as to tide the country over the two or three years of rehabilitation. With regard to taxes, we would diminish rather than increase them, and make a more just distribution on a wiser system. After reducing the army and navy to the lowest point consistent with safety (and considering the numbers of disciplined veterans we could call into the field on short notice, the army may be small indeed), we would raise in taxes over what is barely sufficient to pay current expenses and the interest on the debt. The lowest rate of taxation adequate for this would yield a constantly increasing surplus when business becomes healthy and robust. That ever-growing surplus would naturally be applied to the reduction of the debt.

There are two classes who will be likely to insist on taxes for the immediate creation of a sinking fund; not, however, from solicitude for the public credit, but to mask less avowable designs. These classes are the protectionists, and the politicians whose hopes of office depend on keeping the South out of the Union. The high-tariff men want a pretext for taxing the community for the benefit of the manufacturers; and the Republican politicians would provoke the South into repudiation by oppressing them with taxes which, for the present, they have no means to pay. It is by alarming the bondholding interest and the manufacturing interest that the Republican party intend to keep the South out of the Union, and retain their own hold on power. Men of sense and patriotism see that our true interest lies in making the taxes as light as possible until the business of the country has undergone a healthy revival.

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I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment, No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

DR. JOSEPH H. GALLAGHER, FORMERLY at the Dispensary, S. Fourth street, may be consulted by the Poor daily, free of charge, at his Office, No. 245 S. THIRD Street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock (Sundays excepted). Entrance on Evelina street. 12 21 12t

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.
CHEAP GOODS.
F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.
Now opened for sale, a large stock of rich imported Dress Goods, in
POPLINS AND MERINOES,
SILK POPLINS AND EPINGLINES,
RICH PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
And a variety of other desirable Goods.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
We are now offering decidedly the cheapest goods in this line to be found in this city.
SUPERB BROCHE SHAWLS.
EXTRA HEAVY BLANKET SHAWLS.
We will sell superior Cloaks at $10, fine Cloth Sacques, from $8 up, common goods at lower prices.
F. T. QUINLAN,
12 5 1m] No. 429 SOUTH Street.
South street Cheap Cloak, Shawl and Dry Goods Emporium, first Dry Goods Store below Fifth street.

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REDUCTION IN PRICES! REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
have now at their Warerooms, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, a superior assortment of their UNRIVALLED PIANOS, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. Persons would do well by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere. A guarantee given with every Piano
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No 1021 CHESNUT Street 4 2

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 12 6m

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T. M. GREEN'S
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No. 439 ARCH STREET, BELOW FIFTH,
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ORDERS PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY EXECUTED. 12 16 13t

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupee Bandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tonsues, Frise Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, prices lower than elsewhere
11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
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MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21 mths Cm 4p PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.
ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

G. W. PITCHER,
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MANUFACTURER,
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CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
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NEW PAINTINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have Just Opened
VERY FINE NEW PAINTINGS,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
FOR CHRISTMAS SALES.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Excursion Tickets will be issued at Reduced Fares between all Stations on Main Road and Branches. Good from SATURDAY, 23d inst., until WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1866.
12 20 12t G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.
113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH.
USEFUL ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., scolloped borders.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., worked with colors.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., lace borders.
Gents' and Boys' colored border Hdkfs.
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Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
One lot of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs, 12½ cents.
A large assortment of Portemonnaies.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
Britannia Powder Boxes.
One lot of French Furniture Sets, very cheap.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
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Ladies' and Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
Misses' Fancy French Merino Hose.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street,
N. B.—Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins.
Wide Canton Flannels, 31 cents a yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 35, 40, and 50 cents.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel.
A new lot of Shirting Flannels.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens. 12 21

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS
HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
EVERY VARIETY AND ALL NOVELTIES IN
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Purchase early and avoid the Crowd.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
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RICH SILKS
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
RICH SILKS FOR STREET DRESSES.
RICH SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY.
All at Very Low Prices.
SCARLET AND BLACK PLAID POPLINS.
ALL-WOOL WINE COLOR POPLINS.
HANDSOME GREEN SILK POPLINS.
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"PIM'S" BLACK IRISH POPLINS.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS.
GREEN AND BLUE SCOTCH PLAID CLOTHS, FOR MANTLES AND SUITS.
RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES, Reduced to $1, sold early this season at $1·75.
1¼ YARDS WIDE BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS, At $1, $1·25, and $1 50.
1¼ YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES, At 65 Cents, worth 87½.
DOUBLE-WIDTH PLAIN CASHMERES, At 40 Cents, worth 62½.
Dress Goods of every variety at greatly reduced prices, to
CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK.
H. STEEL & SON,
12 30mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
ALSO, LACES, AND LACE ARTICLES,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, ETC. ETC.
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628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia,
Wholesale and Retail.
Ours assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

PERSONAL.

—Edwin Booth and J. S. Clarke are to pay for he Boston theatre $16,000 per annum

—Senator Toombs, of Georgia, arr ved at Havana, from New Orleans, early this month, and eft in the steamer *Gambia* for England.

—The Empress Charlotte is still in Yucatan, endeavoring, by every means in her power, to secure adherents to her husband's government.

—Fitz John Porter is among the list of passengers by the *Java*, for Liverpool. He goes abroad on private business.

—Mr. Southern ("Dundreary") appears in print in a London paper, to deny the statement that he ever belonged to a spiritual circle, or officiated as a medium, while in this country.

—Ex-Attorney-General Black, of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, has formed a law partnership in Washington with Mr. Lamon, formerly law partner with Mr. Lincoln.

—Major-General Weitzel has resigned his position in the United States Army, and is soon expected to rejoin his family in Cincinnati. So says the *Gazette* of that city.

—Mr. Laflin, of Chicago, formerly of powder notoriety, is the inventor of a new process which saves nearly all the gold and silver in the ores. It consists in pulverizing, as by present methods, and passing thus reduced turough melted lead. It is said that ninety-five per cent. of the gold and silver contained can be saved.

—"Head Centre" Stephens is said not to be in Paris at all now, but in Scotland. It is reported that he was "lurking" so newhere along the banks of the Clyde, and that one of Her Majesty's cruisers was looking tor him.

—The Hon. Gerrit Smith has instituted proceedings tor libel against the Chicago *Tribune* in the United States Circuit Court, at that city, placing the damages at $50,000. The libel is said to consist of a statement in that paper that he feigned insanity in order to evade any responsibility in the John Brown Harper's Ferry raid up to this.

—Dr. William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General of the United States, has gone to Europe in charge of a grandson of the late John Jacob Astor; and a gossiping correspondent says that he receives for his services $10,000 in gold for six months, all travelling and subsistence expenses liberally paid, and $3000 for each month occupied beyond the six.

—Gottschalk, at latest accounts was giving musical entertainments at Lima and Callao. At his second concert in Lima the crowd was so great that the building gave signs of not being able to sustain the weight, and at an examination the next day the structure was found to have been so much weakened as to be dangerous for a third attempt. Consequently it was closed by Government order, and the other concerts were so arranged as to be given in another hall.

—Rev. Dr. T. J. Conant delivered a discourse last Sunday, at Chicago, upon the necessity and advantages of a new version of the English Scriptures. Dr. Conant is well known as having not long since issued an able revision of the book of Job, a work as highly interesting to scholars as it is edifying to Christians, and is at present Chairman of the Committee of Revision of the publications of the American Bible Union.

—Not long since, a young man in Havana—a negro slave—was discovered to possess great talent, and, in fact, to be a poet. Some of this uninstructed slave's poetry is very fine. His name is Ambrosia Echemendia, and he bids fair to rival the famous colored bard of Matanzas, Placido. A subscription was immediately started, and the owner contributed with nearly half the marketable value of the poet. The rest was soon made up, and the poet is free.

—Two youths in Paris were admirers of an actress at one of the Boulevard theatres. The other night, as ill luck would have it, they were both at the theatre, and both flung one franc's worth of flowers to the object of their affections. The young lady took up only one of the bouquets, whereupon the slighted swain called out the favored one, and ran him through the body with a rapier. The wounded man is not expected to survive.

—A girl was sent to the Reform School at Lansing, Michigan, dressed in boy's clothes, and bearing the name of Joseph Howard. Her sex was discovered immediately, and she was sent back to jail. She says that she is nineteen years old, that her parents reside in Cleveland, Ohio, and are respectable and pious people. She says she has worn boy's clothing about seven years, and her sex has never before been discovered. Her appearance is so boyish that she remained in jail several weeks, was brought into Court, and sentenced, and taken to Lansing by the officers, without being suspected.

—The Raleigh *Register* says that Major Hannibal Gee is to be tried in that city by a military court on the charge of maltreating Union prisoners, and that the following named war correspondents are to be summoned as witnesses for the Government:—Junius H. Browne, New York *Tribune;* S. H. Colburn, New York *World;* George E. Davis, Cincinnati *Gazette;* B. C. Truman, New York *Times;* J. A Ware, Washington *Chronicle;* Theodore R. Davis, *Harper's Weekly;* J. T. Forbes, *Frank Leslie's Newspaper;* Edward Crapsey, Philadelphia *Inquirer;* Robert S. Davis, L. W. Wallazz, J. H. Hendricks, New York *Herald;* and others. One of the persons named is in Utah; another in Europe; another in Mexico; and a fourth in the oil regions of Canada. Who will serve the summonses for these?

—General Early writes from Havana (December 18) to a city journal, to deny that he is an applicant for Executive clemency. The General adds:—"I have neither made nor authorized such application, and would not accept a pardon from the President of the United States if gratuitously tendered me, without conditions or restrictions of any kind. I have nothing to regret in the course pursued by me during the war, except that my services were not of more avail to the cause for which I fought; and my faith in the just ce of that cause is not at all shaken by the result. I have not given a parole or incurred any obligation to the authorities of the United States, and I utterly disclaim all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the Government of that country. I am a voluntary exile from my own country, because I am not willing to submit to the foreign yoke imposed upon it. All declarations attributed to me which are inconsistent with the above statement, are entirely without foundation, and I hope there will be no further misapprehensions as to my position."

Oil Items.

—Petroleum oil product last year was 2,180,000 barrels.

—The Oil City and Pithole Railroad will be finished to Oil City by the first of February. Thomas B. Porteous, Esq., has been elected President of the Company.

—A new well on Cherry Run, owned by S. Baldwin, Esq., of Rousville, is now producing over twenty-five barrels per day, and increasing very fast.

—The litigation which has been in progress respecting the sale of the Thomas Holmden farm, upon Pithole, by Prather & Duncan, has been settled by a compromise between the parties.

—Pine creek is looking up. The "Red Well' of the Walter Scott Company, produced within forty-eight hours, last week, by actual measurement, one hundred and eight barrels. Allowing eight barrels for shrinkage, it is safe to put it down a fifty barrel well.

—The Reno *Times'* reporter, who last week visited the producing wells of the several localities named, gives the following as the amounts of daily production:—

	Barrels.
Pithole Creek	7 365
Oil Creek	5,000
Bennehoff Run	1,500
Allegheny River	1,000
Dennis Run, Hickory, etc.	1,200
Sweer Creek	150
Cherry Run	500
French Creek	25
Other localities	360
Total	17,040

The editor of the *Times*, however, making due allowance for exaggeration by the owners, thinks the daily production of the oil regions is not far from 14,000 barrels.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 3 tf

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 9 19 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
BRIEF SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, Positively limited, by absolute engagement, to TWELVE NIGHTS.
The Director has the honor to announce a brief season of the
MARETZEK GRAND (TRIPLE) ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
from the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK,
With the entire Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, NEW YEAR'S NIGHT
First time in Philadelphia, in Italian, and positively for the only time during the season, of Gounod's very Popular Opera,
FAUST.
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
In her celebrated assumption of Marguerette.
SIGNOR IRELI,
As Faust—his first appearance in Philadelphia
SIGNOR BELLINI,
As Valentine.
SIGNOR FICER,
As Siebel.
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
As Mephistopheles—his first appearance in Philadelphia.
FULL GRAND FANFARE!
BY
BIRGFELD'S CELEBRATED BAND.
First time in this city of the famous
CHURCH SCENA,
Omitted in all former representations of the Opera here.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2,
First time in Philadelphia,
L'AFRICAINE.
This famous Opera, the great masterpiece of Meyerbeer, is now attracting the attention of the whole musical world All over Europe in the least of the Continental Opera Houses the prices paid for seats at this opera are greatly beyond those ever hitherto obtained. Its success in New York is entirely without precedent. The receipts for twelve performances nearly reached the enormous sum of
SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!
All the costumes and the celebrated ship *mise en scene* are transported to this city from the New York Academy. The other scenes are painted newly here for representation in this city. It is intended shall transcend any representation of the Opera hitherto outside of Paris.
The Orchestra for this Opera will be increased to the full capacity of the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3,
IL POLIUTO
The Martyrs, with the famous cast of the New York Academy. Carrozzi Zucchi in one of her most celebrated dramatic roles
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4,
FRA DIAVOLO.
This celebrated and very popular opera is presented for the first time in this city, with new and effective recitatives, written for the Italian Opera by Auber, its composer. It never fails to attract the largest audiences and to create an impression of the liveliest satisfaction.
Seats for any of the above Operas can be had at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, after 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.
PRICES OF TICKETS.
Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, to any of the above Operas (with the exception of L'Africaine), $2.
RESERVED SEATS FOR L'AFRICAINE, $3.
Admission to Parquet and Parquet Circle.....$1 50
Family Circle..... 50
Amphitheatre..... 25
In one of morning papers a mistake is made in price for reserved seats. $2 50 it should be $2. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE ACTORS' ART UNION,
Tendered by
MESSRS. L. GROVER & WM. E. SINN.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 3, 1866,
Will be given a
GRAND MATINEE,
On which occasion will be presented, first and only time in this city, with the following unequalled
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
Shakespeare's delightful Comedy,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Sir John Falstaff.....Mr. George H Griffiths
Host.....Mr. Sam. Hemple
Justice Shallow.....Mr. W. H. Wallis
Bardolph.....Mr E. L. Tilton
Abraham Slender.....Stuart Robson
Pistol.....McKee Rankin
Fenton.....Mr. L. L. James
Nym.....Mr. Frank Mordant
Master Ford.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Jack Rugby.....Mr. Owen Fawcett
Master Page.....Mr George H. Clarke
Simple.....Mr. J. M. Ward
Doctor Calus.....Mr. W. A. Chapman
Robert.....Mr. E. S. Marble
Hugh Evans.....Mr. Walter Lennox
John.....Mr. E. Wilks
Robin.....Little Katie Baker
Mrs. Ford.....Mrs C Henri
Mrs. Page.....Miss Annie Ward
Annie Page.....Miss Lizzie Price
Dame Quickly.....Mrs. S. Baker
Acting Manager.....Mr. W. E. Sinn
Stage Managers, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, C. M Lewis P. Fitzgerald
Prompters.....Messrs. F. O. Savage, Robert Eberle
Properties.....Messrs. Long and Dasey
Board of Directors—F. F. MACKAY, President; ALEX. FISHER, Vice President; OWEN MARLOWE, Treasurer; A. S. PENNOYER Secretary; CHAS. PORTER, Librarian
Committee on Advertisements—H R. BELLIER and W. H GARDNER.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, FIFTY CENTS.
(No Half Price)
Doors open at 1¼ o'clock; commence at 2¼. 1 1 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
HOUSES FILLED TO OVERFLOWING NIGHTLY!
THIS, NEW YEAR'S DAY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES—AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
When the grand spectacular Extravaganza,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
with its TRANSFORMATION SCENE, will be presented.
MISS JOSIE ORTON AS THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
This beautiful Burlesque will be presented with its
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
BY RICHARD SMITH
New and costly Properties, Costumes, Mechanical Effects, Origmal Music, etc. etc.
THE CAST
embraces the following popular names:—Miss Josie Orton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Cordelia Cappelle Mrs. Chapman, Miss L Cooper, Mrs. E. F. Keach, W. Lennox, W. A. Chapman, F. Foster, J. T. Ward, and others.
The evening's performance will conclude with the Original Petit Comedy, by B E. Wolf, Esq., entitled
CAUGHT AT LAST
In which Miss Josie Orton, Walter Lennox, Mr. G. H. Clarke, and others will appear.
The Admission to the New Year's Matinee will be 30 cents to all parts of the house. Children 25 cents.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2¼ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 6,
Eighteth Grand Family Matinee, when the SLEEPING BEAUTY will be performed.
Wednesday Afternoon, Benefit of the Actors' Art Union. Admission upon this occasion only 50 cents. No half price. See EXTRA CARD in th s paper.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
THIS EVENING,
Watts Phillips' great play of
LOST IN LONDON.
With new Scenery, by Hawthorn.
Machinery, by Mr Demitt.
Properties, etc., by G. W. Harris.
AND A GREAT CAST, WITH
MRS. JOHN DREW AS NELLY ARMROYD.
Act First—Lancashire, "the Mines"
Act Second—Interior of Featherstone House.
Act Third—Regent's Park, London.
Act Fourth—Villa Dining Hall.
Act Fifth—Job's Cottage Denouement.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¾
LAST WEEK OF
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
Whose engagement has been attended by a
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Legendary Drama of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
First Night of a New Comedy Farce called
SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 1 1866,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE
Mephistopheles.....Mr. J. B ROBERTS
Faust.....Mr. James H Taylor
Marguerite.....Miss Annie Graham
To conclude with the Comic Farce of
SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
Samuel Slingsby.....Mr. Barton Hill
Mrs. Larkins.....Miss Anuie Graham

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
And the Glorious Successful Pantomime of
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission—Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children, half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
THE FIRST SEANCE PRESENTED IN PHILADELPHIA BY
Mr. Robert Heller,
Will be essentially the same as the initiatory performance introduced at his famous
SALLE DIABOLIQUE!
No. 585 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MONDAY EVENING, January 1
TUESDAY EVENING, January 2.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 3
PROGRAMME No. 1:
PART I—MAGIC.
1. Cabalistic Clock.
2. Artful bell.
3. Infernal Medicines.
4. Impenetrable king Mystery.
5. The Witch's Pole.
6. How the Money Flies.
7. Lucifer's Punch Bowl.
PART II—MUSIC.
Performed upon the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments
1. Grand Fantasie, La Somnambula. Thalberg.
2. Bagatelle, "Last Rose of Summer." Arranged by Robert Heller.
3 Burlesque Musical Illustration, received with screams of laughter, for fifty consecutive nights, in New York entitled "The Piano-forte Practice of a Boarding-School Miss."
PART III.—MYSTERY.
The first great sensational phenomenon, known as SECOND SIGHT, or Hyper-natural Vision.
To conclude with a novel performance, called PARLOR MAGIC, or Conjuring Made Easy.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, January 4, 5, and 6,
Will be introduced
HELLER'S GOBLIN DRUM,
and the famous
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
the most laughable troupe of blackheads in the country.
First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 6, at 2½ o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, January 8, an entirely new Bill.
The Steinway Square Piano used at Mr. Heller's Soirees is kindly furnished by Blasius Bros. of No. 1006 Chesnut street, the Sole Agents for Steinway & Sons, of New York. 12 30 2t

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $3000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a short time only, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition.
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL.
ANACONDAS,
MONKEYS,
BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
11 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GARDNER, HEMMINGS & CO.'S CIRCUS, MARKET Street, above TWELFTH.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
THIS, NEW YEAR'S DAY,
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
Morning, at 10 o'clock,
Afternoon, at 2 o'clock,
Night, at 6½ o'clock,
When a different Programme will be presented at each entertainment, bringing into requisition
THE ENTIRE STAR TROUPE
And the large stud of
HIGHLY EDUCATED HORSES AND PONIES.
REMEMBER,
The Last Day of the Season.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of
DON JUAN;
OR, THE
LIBERTINE'S DOOM.
And let all attend.
Will be performed Afternoon and Evening.

GYMNASIUM.
THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Is open every Day and Evening.
BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.
N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND SPARRING.
11 15smth2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED.
Still on exhibition.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
REAL ESTATE SALE, JANUARY 2,
MODERN RESIDENCE, TWENTIETH STREET.—The neat Modern Residence, No. 225 S. Twentieth street, near Walnut. It is very conveniently arranged. Immediate possession.
Modern Three story BRICK DWELLING, No. 229 S. Third street, north of Spruce street. Has gas, bath, etc. etc.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 2009 Girard avenue.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 2010 College avenue.
CAMDEN PROPERTY.
Three-story BRICK STORE and DWELLING, S. E corner of Fourth and Pine streets, Camden, N. J.
Two Three-story BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 404 and 406 Pine street, Camden, N. J.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 810 S. Fourth street, Camden, N. J.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING and Two story BRICK STORE, Nos. 812 and 814 S. Fourth street, Camden, N. J.
Two Three-story BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 805 and 807 Locust street.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, Holly street, south of Filzwater
VERY VALUABLE LOT, N. W. corner of Susquehanna avenue and Hancock street; 250 feet front.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING No. 1106 Poplar street, with a Three-story Brick Dwelling in the rear.
Five Three story BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1130 1132, 1134, 1122, and 1124 Canal street.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of John Felton deceased.—VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY, one acre, known as "Feltonville Hotel," Second street turnpike and Fisher's lane, Twenty second Ward. Sale absolute. 12 30 2t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.
On Tuesday,
January 2, comprising a large assortment of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Gold Pens, Fine Silver-Plated Wares, Clocks, Tools, Show Cases, Fixtures, Etc., Etc. 2t

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS, (Late with M. Thomas & Sons).
STORE, No 333 CHESNUT Street.
FURNITURE SALES at the Store every Tuesday.
SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular attention

FANCY THERMOMETERS
AT
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.'S,
12 21 No 924 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the Will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the estate:—
Stocks and Loans appropriated for the Improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue.

	Par Value.
United States 10-40 5 per cent. Loan	$1,000 00
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan	50,577 77
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan	9,400 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax	885,200 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent., Loan, taxable	54,100 00 — 139,300 00
City Gas 6 per cent. Loan	10,000 00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	4,400 00
42 shares of Pre-emed stock in the Union Canal Company	2,100 00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent Loan	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan 1870, 6 per cent	252,750 84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882	2,350 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan 1862, received for interest	13,040 70
Loan appropriated to purchase Fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers and Roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.	
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	9,089 57
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, received for interest	272 68
Stocks and Loans comprising the Kessinary Fund, 1865:—	
United States 5-20 6 per cent. Loan	2,050 00
United States 10-40 6 per cent. Loan	10,700 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 6 per cent	1,932 64
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent Loan	88,810 00
Loan to Franklin Institute	1,000 00
Guardians of the Poor Loan (now City) 5 per cent	$500 00
City of Philadelphia Loan, 5 per cent	7,800 00 — 8,300 00
City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per cent., free of tax	$25 700 00
City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per cent., taxable	22,300 00 — 39,000 00
160 Shares of Stock Philadelphia Exchange Company	10,000 00
2200 Shares of Stock Schuylkill Navigation Company	110,000 00
162 Shares of Stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	10 200 00
4000 Shares of Stock Danville and Pottsville Rail road Company	200,000 00
2 Shares of Stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company	200 00
1 Share of Stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company	100 00
1 Bond Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.	10,000 00
1 Bond for interest on Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company	900 00
1 Bond Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan, 1882, received for interest	241 66
Loan and Cash comprising the Legacy (in part) received from the Estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois	7,587 50
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881, $ 600. cost	$7,500 00
Cash to be invested	87 50 — 7,587 50
Interest received	778 49

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rents of real estate, and payments made for various objects for the year 1865:—

Balance in the Treasury, January 1 1865	$11,121 82
Cash received for rents of Real Estate	188 62 4
Do Interest on City Loan	11,936 95
Do Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan	15,102 69
Do State of Pennsylvania Loan	6 907 32
Do City Gas Loan	570 00
Do United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent	219 73
Do United States Loan, 10-40 5 per cent	1,335 21
Do Dividend Philadelphia Exchange Co Stock	200 00
Do do Insurance Co.	880 00
Do State of Pennsylvania do Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Stock	5,940 00
Do from Real Estate Schuylkill county	227 00
Do from Collieries in Schuylkill county	36,719 71
Do for Interest on Lawrence Todd Legacy	756 00
Do for total Income Account	66 19
	$250,261 25

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.	
For Water Rent	$ 1 748 00
Taxes	30,715 92
Salaries	6 800 00
Lands out of the county	14,137 33
Permanent Improvements	300 76
General Repairs	12,495 70
Inside Painting	1,999 84
Paper and Hanging	2,493 12
Outside Painting	4,999 83
Annuities	900 00
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,020 48
Purchase of fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers"	529 75
Lighting Delaware Avenue with gas	1,205 60
Repairing Pavement Delaware Avenue	533 00
To Invest a Certain Amount in City Loans	1,666 85
Cash paid upon Writs of Mandamus for damages in widening Delaware Avenue	10,405 12
Repairing Pier, Delaware Avenue	536 91
	$94,730 47

COLLEGE.	
Committee on Household	$43,968 51
" " Institution	16 325 57
" " Accounts	2 499 02
" " Library	50 86
" " Discipline & Diploma	249 99
" " Manual Labor	50 00
	$133 642 89
Balance in the City Treasury	$31,784 86
Warrants not taken	902 87
Balance in the Treasury	$30,881 99
	$228 379 25

CHARLES S. SMITH, Superintendent Girard Estate.
Philadelphia, December 30, 1865. 1 1 3t

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
SILVER WARE.
Of our own manufacture, and highest standard of Silver. Also,
PLATED WARE.
A very large and general assortment of superior
PLATED WARE.
OLD SILVER BOUGHT AND TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Highest price given. 12 16 13t

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 21 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

BENNETT'S
FANCY BAZAAR
AND DEPOT FOR
PARIS NOVELTIES
AND
SPECIALITIES,
No. 20 N. EIGHTH STREET
WEST SIDE,
11 28 ABOVE MARKET

USEFUL
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.'S,
12 21 No 924 CHESNUT STREET.

TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND an extensive stock of the renowned "Lubeen Oil Safety Lamps." Needs no chimney and does not smoke—just "the thing wanted;" also the celebrated "American Water-light Safety Lamps," burning without smoke or smell. The patronage of the public is most cordially solicited. WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.
12 2m No. 912 ARCH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz:—
Per Value.
UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.
One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 250 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one Commband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one Laundry 99 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam drying and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, small; one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 40 by 50 feet, and 19 feet high; Water-tank Building, 17 by 17 feet, 30 feet high, with circular water tank, 25 feet diameter; two Coal Houses, one Saw House, one Forage House, one Dead House, and one Wash House, of various dimensions; also, covered Plank Footwalks connecting the above buildings; aggregate length 1800 feet, and 8 feet wide.
The above-mentioned Headquarters Building is two stories high, lathed and plastered, and the fifteen Hospital Wards, the Mess-house, and a few other structures are also lathed and plastered.
PRISON CAMP.
10 Hospital Wards, each 140 by 25 feet; 7 Cook-houses, each 143 by 22 feet; one Cook house, 120 by 26 feet; one Cook-house, 140 by 25 feet, with two wings, each 30 by 20 feet; one Headquarters Building, 72 by 24 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 20 feet; one U. S. Storehouse, 90 by 22 feet; one Dispensary, 40 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 100 by 24 feet; one Express Office, 30 by 16 feet; one Guard House (log), 50 by 15 feet; one Quarters, one Office, and one Storeroom, of various dimensions; also, 9138 lineal feet of Fencing, 12 feet high; 310 lineal feet of Board Fence, 6 feet high; 700 lineal feet of covered Plank Footwalk, 12 feet wide; and 9188 lineal feet of Plank Footwalk, 4 feet wide, with rail.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
One Quarters, 1 by 28 feet; one Quarters, 100 by 14 feet; one Quarters, 12 by 22 feet; one Quarters, 69 by 28 feet; three Stables, averaging 139 by 27 feet each; one Storehouse, 84 by 27 feet; one Smith Shop, 53 by 24 feet; one Wheelwright Shop, 57 by 14 feet; and four Offices, three Quarters, two Storehouses, one Oil-house; one Saddler's Shop, and one Mess House, of various dimensions.
MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
One Post Hospital, 70 by 25 feet; one Commissary Storehouse, 200 by 35 feet; one Commissary Sales-room and Office, 84 by 27 feet; one Office, 27 by 16 feet; one Guard House (log), 50 by 50 feet; one Guard House (log), 80 by 20 feet; two frame Guard Houses small size; one Barrack, at Fort Lincoln, 60 by 20 feet; one Ordnance Storehouse, 54 by 12 feet; one Slaughter House 40 by 24 feet, with Shed, 24 by 18 feet, and Outbuildings, 9 by 9 feet; one Stable, 36 by 22 feet; and 10 Kitchens, Quarters, etc., of various dimensions.
One wharf of Timber and Lumber, 476 feet long, and varying in width from 22 to 102 feet. 248 lineal feet of Stockade, 11 feet high on the Potomac side, with block-house 20 by 30 feet, four platforms, each 16 by 12 feet, and 100 lineal feet of plank footwalk, 6 feet wide. 157 lineal feet of Stockade on bay side, with block-house 25 by 20 feet, and three platforms of various dimensions, and a footwalk.
One Hose Carriage; 23 Fire Ladders; 24 Axes; 116 Fire Buckets; and six lengths of Hose, each of feet long.
Three Cooking Ranges; one Perpetual Oven; a quantity of old Lumber; and a number of Pumps.
Point Lookout, situated at the junction of the Potomac river with Chesapeake bay, was, before the war, a favorite watering place, and is well adapted for the purpose now, having excellent facilities for salt-water bathing, and abundance of fish and game.
The Buildings above enumerated under the head of "United States General Hospital," are located directly on the Point, the principal structures being arranged in a circle, radiating from a common centre, and connected by covered footwalks, and could with moderate expense be fitted up properly for the accommodation of visitors, as a steam laundry, ice-house, coal house, water-tanks, and many other necessary structures for the purpose, are ready for immediate use. An excellent opportunity is also afforded to land-owners in the vicinity, and elsewhere, to secure valuable fencing and building material.
A steamer will leave the Government wharves, south side of the basin, near Fardy's shipyard, Baltimore, Md., at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, January 17, 1866, for the transportation of bidders to Point Lookout; and will be returned until the close of the sale to return the passengers to Baltimore. Meals will be furnished on the boat at the usual steamboat rates.
The Buildings will be sold singly, and other property in lots to suit purchasers.
The military guard will remain in charge of the Buildings, etc., for fifteen days after the sale, if desired, and purchasers will be allowed twenty days in which to remove their property
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
1 1 15t Department of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1866.

Our City Officers—The Old and the New Regime.

At 12 o'clock meridian the conduct of the affairs of the city of Philadelphia passed from the hands of the old Administration into those of the new. His Honor Alexander Henry retired from the walks of public life, and the Hon. Morton McMichael reigns in his stead. There is an old custom transmitted to us from knightly days, which requires the praises of the outgoing to be sounded before those of the incoming ruler. "The King is dead, long live the King!" savors rather of sycophancy than self-respect, and we hold rather to the Templar's doctrine, and will utter a few valedictory words to our faithful ex-Mayor before we do homage to his successor. For eight years Mr. Henry has filled the position of chief local magistrate, one-half of which time included the days when war and tumult filled our land. During his term of office our city has been compelled to put forth energies to meet emergencies, to furnish supplies, which have no precedent in our history. Thousands of soldiers had to be raised, millions of dollars secured, hundreds of families supported, and almost millions of travelling volunteers fed. We had to encounter foes from abroad; we have been filled with foes at home. Sister cities have been rifled by mobs and browbeaten by unruly gangs of lawless ruffians. But beneath the mild yet firm rule of our ex-Mayor, the fair fame of Philadelphia has been preserved without the spot or blemish of treason. It is a cause of just pride to our outgoing ruler that his name will be associated with that period which has placed the Quaker City foremost of all the loyal municipalities in her devotion to the Union, her generosity, her bravery, and her patriotism. Of him can it be said, "Well done, good and faithful servant." He bears with him into private life the confidence and respect of all his late constituents of whatever political shade.

The duties of Hon. Morton McMichael commenced this morning. To-day he has buckled on the armor of office, and will, we are assured, fight a good fight. An old and educated citizen of Philadelphia, thoroughly acquainted with all the wants and wishes of our people, he is one of us, and will faithfully fulfil the ends for which he was elected. We cannot doubt that the public spirit which he has exhibited in the past, and the straightforward honesty of purpose which has been so apparent in his editorial career, will be continued as Chief Executive of our beloved city. To his hands we cheerfully commit her interests, confident that all her wants will be well supplied, and all her pursuits guarded from the attacks of rivals or foes. We will not suggest to him the necessity of a more stringent and enlarged police force, nor yet of watching with a hawk's eye the tardy and negligent actions of the contractors for street cleaning. These and the thousand other similar issues will naturally occur and be properly attended to. He is a Republican, chosen by Republicans, and supported by them, and with him we feel assured we will have no local imitation of the natural course of Tyler To his wisdom and discretion we leave all the questions so important to the interests and advancement of our city and her citizens.

We are glad to be able to congratulate our citizens upon the re-election of all the heads of our City Departments. The system of rotation in office is a good one as regards a profitable sinecure; but where industry and capability are required, we favor the continuance of the trustworthy incumbent so long as he does his duty. And we are glad, therefore, that the faithful public servants who have managed our municipal affairs for the last three years will continue to guard them during the ensuing term. Mr. Henry Bumm, our old and new City Treasurer, has conducted the city finances in a period the most difficult in our municipal record. With a heavy debt, little or no credit, and constantly increasing demands, it required not only the ability of a financier and the knowledge of a practical economist, but also the energy of a business man, and the reputation of an honorable citizen, to prevent the treasury being wrecked. Yet by his personal popularity, and the faith our moneyed men put in his word, as well as his caution and talent, we are floating safe to-day, with a heavy load to carry, but not sufficient to endanger our safety. Beneath his management, we doubt not that the sum will be greatly reduced, and, before a decade be past, that our city will be as free from debt as we were six years ago.

The other offices of the city have been also well filled, and we are glad that their occupants have been returned. Joseph R. Lyndall, Esq., City Controller, is a gentleman and an honest man, and having consistently and conscientiously discharged the duties of his position, has received a merited tribute to his faithful services. No change would be an improvement in his department.

Mr. Frederick C. Wolbert has entered upon his new term with the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He has fulfilled the duties of his station with care and fidelity, and no gentleman possesses the qualifications of urbanity, experience, and probity more than the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

Colonel William B. Mann, our faithful and energetic District Attorney, will, we doubt not, exercise as strict a rule over malcontents and criminals as he has in the past, and we hope that beneath his unyielding guardianship the city will be purified even more than it has been during his preceding term. He is an able lawyer and energetic officer, and he well merited his re-election.

Mr. Frederick Carroll Brewster is renowned for legal erudition and official skill, and his continuance as City Solicitor cannot but be of advantage to our people. In the Councils the Presidents and Clerks of both chambers have been re-elected. Mr. Lynd has presided with dignity and impartiality, and is as courteous and able a gentleman as could be found. Taken altogether, we have every cause to congratulate ourselves on the Administration whose life begins to-day. It is well constituted, of honorable men whose ability has been tried, and beneath them our city will recuperate her exhausted strength, and arise with new power, new honor, and a brighter future for commercial, social, and financial prosperity.

The Privileges of Authors and Publishers

An interesting case has been progressing for the last few days in the Southern District of New York, in which Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, owners of the Cambridge presses appear as defendants, and Sheldon & Co. of New York, as plaintiffs. The suit is a most interesting one, both to the readers and publishers of our land. It involves the whole system of republishing foreign works, and, we regret to say, will act as a hindrance to literary enterprise, if it does not cause an almost total suspension of the plan of issuing American editions of foreign authors. It would seem that in 1861, O. W. Wright projected the publication of that series of Dickens' works now known as the "Riverside Edition," and that Houghton agreed to furnish the stereotype plates, while Sheldon & Co. paid half the costs, attended to the sale, and derived half the net profits. The contract was to last for three years, and only to be nullified after one year's notice on either side, when arbitrators were to be appointed to settle the claims of each party. Such were the main conditions. On the 27th of December, 1864, Houghton gave notice of his intention to terminate the contract, which accordingly expired on Wednesday last. They declined, however, to appoint arbitrators, and the consequence of which refusal was to give them the good-will of the edition, as the works bear their imprint, and thus totally remove Sheldon & Co. from all future participation in the profits.

Smith Sheldon thereupon commenced suit against Houghton to recover $30,000 damages, or the equivalent of their share of the good-will. The case came up in the District Court on Wednesday. The plaintiff, in his allegation, reveals the existing code of honor among the publishers of the land, and states "that, by the custom of the trade of booksellers and publishers in the United States, where any person or firm engaged in that business has undertaken the printing, publication, and sale of a book, not the subject of statute copyright, and has actually printed, published, and offered an edition of such book to the public for sale, other persons and firms in the same trade, having respect to the trade priority so acquired in the publication and sale of such book, refrain from entering into competition with such publisher by publishing such book in a rival edition, and thereby, and by reason and operation of the custom aforesaid, the publication of such book becomes a good-will in the hands of the person or firm so first publishing the same, where such book is one for which there is an extensive popular demand, and especially in the case of foreign authors of established reputation, whose works are not the subject of statute copyright in this country, and that such good-will is often very valuable, and is often made the subject of contracts, sales, and transfers among booksellers and publishers."

It is also averred in the bill "that such custom is a reasonable one, and tends to prevent injurious competition in business, and to the investment of capital in publishing enterprises that are of advantage to the reading public."

Notwithstanding the assertion of the plaintiff, and the evident usefulness of the custom, the Judge decided that although the courtesy of the trade demanded that the contract should be fulfilled, the law on the subject was not sufficient to restrain either party who desired to break the agreement, and therefore the injunction prayed for by the plaintiffs to restrain the defendant must be refused.

It is with the sincerest regret and alarm that we read such an action on the part of the Judiciary. It has long been the custom of our publishers to issue at once upon the arrival in this country of a valuable British or foreign work, an American edition, by means of which it could be furnished to our people at a much lower rate than foreign copies could be procured. That firm which by enterprise issued the work first, acquired the good-will. In the absence of all international copyright provisions, honorable publishers sent a remuneration to the author for the work. By this means the cause of literary enterprise was justly encouraged and protected. Now, however, a firm as powerful and popular as that of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, has seen fit to violate such a conventional agreement, and the law has been obliged to declare itself powerless to protect the plaintiffs. Hereafter our publishers will hesitate ere they reissue a foreign work, lest some other house seizes upon the good-will, and by a rival edition injures the first fruits of the enterprise. Some steps are emphatically necessary in the matter. Either let an international copyright be secured, or else some more strict agreement entered into, so that enterprise may be rewarded; for unless some provision be made, the cause of national literature will severely suffer.

While, therefore, the decision of the District Court has placed our American publishers of foreign works in a remarkably awkward position, another opinion has been expressed by the Lord Justice of Appeals of Great Britain, which cannot but be most beneficial to American authors. They have decided that an American author, residing in Canada during and at the time of a publication of a work composed by him, and first published in England, is entitled to a copyright there. The facts in the case are these:—Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain Mr. Routledge from publishing a work called "Haunted Hearts," written by Miss Maria S. Cummins, an American authoress, who was in Canada at the time of its publication. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley granted the injunction, and the case was appealed. The decision of Lord Justice Turner, with whom Lord Justice Knight Bruce agreed, proceeded upon these grounds:—The English law o copyright extends to all the colonies by express enactment; "every alien coming into a British colony becomes temporarily a subject of the Crown, bound by, subject to, and entitled to the benefit of all the laws which affect British subjects;" an alien friend may by the common law acquire any personal property, which copyright is declared to be, and may maintain an action for the same. On these grounds the motion to dissolve the injunction was dismissed, and a decree according to the prayer of the bill granted.

It will thus be seen that while a United States Court is deciding in a manner injurious to the cause of national literature, a British Court is so giving judgment as to enable an American author to secure, by merely sojourning in Canada a few days, the enjoyment of a copyright for the term of his natural life, and to his heirs for seven years afterwards.

The Patronage of Power.—It has long been a custom for high officials to distribute the gifts of their positions among their relatives. In the kingdom of Great Britain it is well known that a Premier frequently fills all the offices in his gift with his kinsmen. Lord Bute did so centuries ago. Lord Brougham did so a few years back. The custom has grown to be authorized by time, and consequently we are neither indignant nor surprised that some Senators should have secured comfortable berths for their relatives. The Congressional directory discloses the fact that a son of Senator Clark, of New Hampshire is doorkeeper of the reporters' gallery; that a son of Senator Cowan is Clerk of Senator Cowan's Committee; that a son of Senator Doolittle is similarly favored; likewise a son of Senator Howard; ditto a son of Senator Dixon; ditto a nephew of Senator Foot; while a nephew of Senator Wade stands guard at one of the entrance-doors to the chamber for $1200 a year.

While this practice is authorized by time and custom, we cannot help remarking the seeming inconsistency between these appointments and the resolution of the body declaring "that the Senate do earnestly recommend to the citizens of the United States the employment of discharged soldiers." However, their actions may be consistent, although we cannot see how they can be reconciled, but "there are many things, Horatio, which are not dreamed of in our philosophy."

A Card of Acknowledgment.

From the Florence Sewing Machine Co., No. 630 Chesnut St.

A due sense of our deep obligations compels us thus publicly to acknowledge our extreme thanks to the proprietors of a single-thread machine for the extensive manner in which they have called the attention of the public to the merits of the Florence Sewing Machine, in an article published by them in the daily papers.

According to their statement they have had a very hard time in gaining even a slim foothold on public favor, accomplished amid much persecution. We are very sorry for them, but do not see how it could have been otherwise under the circumstances.

Public opinion recognizes merit if it can be found. If it fails to recognize theirs, why, well, they have our sympathies. In the article referred to are several statements likely to mislead the public, and in justice to the *latter*, and out of due regard to our own *kind friends*, we wish to make the following corrections:—We do *most positively assert* that the "Florence Sewing Machine" makes four distinct stitches, and we court investigation and defy contradiction. That it works from thin to thick fabrics, or over an uneven surface without missing a stitch, and without a change of tension, needle, thread, or stitch, *we challenge denial*. That it will do a greater range of work than any sewing machine *in the world* is daily proved.

That it positively has a complete self-adjusting tension on the under thread, no truthful eye-witness can deny.

That the stitch is alike on both sides of the fabric, as it is a shuttle lock-stitch machine; that the motions are *positively positive*, and movements are exact and certain.

Furthermore, that one Mr. Tucker, Chairman of the Judges, *is not* and *never has* been Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent in the Florence Mill.

His name is scarcely remembered as an employe.

We have been thus decided in our statements because of our determination to do every justice to our friends of the one-thread fame, because that, possibly by their unwittingly making certain *ex-parte* statements, the moral mind of the whole public might become tainted.

As to the comparative merits between single thread loop-stitch and double-thread lock stitch machines, public opinion has *decided*, and practical experience has *confirmed* the decision, that if people have plenty of time to sew, and *wish* to do their work over two or three times, single thread loop-stitch machines are undoubtedly the best; if there are persons who are unfortunate enough to have but work which is important enough to be well done, and which they want to have *stay put* when it *is* done, they *must* buy double-thread lock-stitch machines. Now, the Florence Machine is the only one which makes the four stitches of Lock, Knot, Double-lock, and Double-knot. It is the only machine having the Self-adjusting Tension. It is the only machine having the celebrated Reversible Feed, sewing either way. These are some of the reasons why our kind friends have so devotedly called the public to examine it.

The published article referred to was the result of a dispute or contest at a certain district fair, at which the Florence Machine was awarded the highest premium *twice*, and as many times it was withdrawn at the request of *our friends*, who were so unfortunate as to be under the control of a Committee of Awards who could not see all the *good* points of this *one-thread loop-stitch machine*. (Bad for the Committee.)

It has been a matter of universal surprise how the Committee of Awards at the late Fair of the American Institute could have made so great a mistake as to award the Florence Machine the highest premium over all others. The friends of the Committee try to excuse it by saying that their decision was sent sent in before the returns of this County Fair came in, although extra messengers were sent into New York from Rensselaer county. One of the drivers stopped to "see a man across the way," and thus the report was delayed. The consequence was that the Florence Machine took the highest premium over all others, because of these *verbatim reasons*, taken from the report of the Committee of Awards of the great State Fair of the American Institute, New York, 1865:—

1st. Its simplicity and great range of work.

2d. Its making four different stitches, viz.:—the Lock, Knot, Double-lock and Double-knot.

3d. The Reversible Feed Motion, operated by simply turning a thumb-screw, enabling the operator to run the work to the right or left, and convenience of Self-fastening the ends of the Seams.

4th. The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the machine is made.

5th. The Rapidity of its working and the Quality of the work done.

6th. Its Self-adjusting Tension.

We were sadly in want of some prop when the melting kindness of our friends came to our knowledge; and it came—that is, the prop. A member of the Elm Place Congregational Church of Brooklyn gave his pastor a Florence Machine the other day. Read what the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett (brother of Major-General Bartlett), whose names are well known in this vicinity, says:—

Brooklyn, December 26, 1865.—Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway, New York:—Gentlemen:—I bear cheerful testimony to the excellence of the Florence Sewing Machine. While each different patent has its peculiarities of merit, yours seems to be unsurpassed in many regards.

I was struck with the beauty of its machinery, its strength, finish, and accuracy of movement. The reversible feed motion is an achievement of ingenuity that must win the favor of all. Its ability to gather and stitch at the same time adds a feature that, as far as I know, is possessed by no other machine These and other superiorities, which a practical operator might discover, give the Florence Machine the right to challenge inspection from all buyers of Sewing Machines. Yours, respectfully,

William Alvin Bartlett,
Pastor Elm Place Congregational Church,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

We are just in receipt of another letter, which we add:—

The following letter was sent to us by a minister in Philadelphia. Read it:—

Philadelphia, December 12, 1865.—Publishers of the *Methodist*—Dear Brethren:—We have received the *very nice* "Florence Sewing Machine"—much pleased with it. My wife has shown me some sewing she has just finished, after having received about an hour and a half's instruction on it. She never sewed a stitch on a machine until we received this. So much for its simplicity of construction. It is beautiful. Some pretty things are not good, but this combines beauty and goodness. It makes but very little noise, in this respect differing from much in this world. I think it should be named the General Grant Machine, for it does much, and makes but little noise about it. So much for its quiet qualities. As to the strength of the stitch, my wife tells me it cannot be pulled apart; the cloth would tear before the sewing would break. The stitch is smooth, even, and really beautiful. The size and tension of the stitch are easily regulated.

I most cheerfully recommend it, and am glad its worth was suitably acknowledged by the American Institute, at its late Fair. To my brethren in the ministry I would say, here is an opportunity to do good in more ways than one:—1st. To extend the circulation of one of the *best* religious family newspapers. 2d. To present your wife, mother, or sister, a beautiful present, which will save them many an hour's work. To my brethren in the ministry I could say that I have taken the paper from the time of its first publication, and can cheerfully recommend it. I was but two days in obtaining thirty-three subscribers, the number necessary to obtain a No. 3 machine, price $82.

If you deem the above worthy of notice, you may use my name in connection with the same.

Yours, respectfully, J. J. Jones,
Pastor of Pilman Chapel, Philadelphia.
Florence Sewing Machine Co.,
No. 630 Chesnut street.

Our single-threaded friends claim to have the best for the wheel of their machine. Upon due consideration and comparison it was thought best by the Florence Company to withdraw what pretensions they had out relating to the belt and resign in favor of our friends with one thread, and thus leave a clear field, enabling them to secure the leading point of their machine.

Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 630 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ A Card Extra.—To the "Gloriously Simple" agent of the "superlatively excellent twisted loop stitch" single-thread machine:—Our thanks are especially tendered to you for your efforts in our behalf, notwithstanding it has caused us some little inconvenience in supplying immediate demands.

Respectfully,
Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 630 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

—Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has presented to the city of Lawrence, Mass., two fifteen-inch solid shot which were fired at Fort Sumter by the Union batteries, and were picked up in the fort after its surrender. They have been placed upon the front tower of the city hall, with inscribed tablets.

—In 1860 there were forty carriage-making establishments at New Haven, employing 1300 men and making 9425 carriages, valued at $1,448,750. There are now only thirty-five in operation, employing 1000 hands and making 5415 carriages, valued at $1,314,750. The carriages now made are larger and more expensive than formerly, as the main business in 1860 was making light and cheap vehicles for the Southern market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY," No 12 North THIRD Street.

The Commercial Agency Record, for 1866, will be published early in January, and can be furnished to subscribers in ample time for the Spring trade.

The RECORD has been regularly issued for a number of years, and is now regarded as the most *reliable* and *extensive* book of ratings published.

Our forthcoming book will contain the names of Merchants, Bankers, and Manufacturers in every city, town, and village throughout the North, *and the Merchants in the principal cities and towns in the South will also be fully reported.*

The Commercial Agency has been in successful operation since 1841.

A branch office has recently been opened in this city, where a full report can be had of almost every business man in the United States and British Provinces.

Merchants and Manufacturers, doing a credit business, are requested to call and examine the reports in the office before subscribing elsewhere.

C. LESLIE REILLY,
No. 12 North THIRD Street.
11 6t* Philadelphia.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, December 30, 1865.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street.

W. H. KEMBLE,
11 12t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH Street and GIRARD Avenue.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office on SATURDAY January 13, 1866 at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed until the 15th prox.

SILAS YERKES, Jr., Secretary.
12 29 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JERSEY WELL OIL CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,

No. 505 CHESNUT STREET,

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

W. M. BARLOW, Secretary.
Philadelphia December 29, 1865. 11 6 13 3t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, November 1, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1865.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 60t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH street.

Philadelphia December 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, December 16, and reopened on Tuesday, January 9, 1866.

A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is hereby declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or Common stock at par, at the option of the holder on and after the 30th inst., to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 16th inst. All payable at this office.

12 16 17t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at No. 305 CHESNUT Street on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. JOHN JALLAGHER, JR.,
12 26w mt9 Secretary.

☞ THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1865.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANK on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 19mws12t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Frankford, December 27, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 3.

12 29 tJ8 WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

Famous for Style, Elegance, and Low Prices.

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,

ABOVE SIXTH.

☞ CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT Street, have a large stock of goods suitable for the Holidays. Ladies' French and English Reticules, Travelling Bags, and Dressing Cases, Gents' Travelling and Tourists' Bags, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Lunch Baskets, Carriage Whips and Riding Twigs, English Hunting Crops, English Mountings, Rosettes, French and English Lap Rugs, Mats, fine stock of Robes. Of our own manufacture, the largest stock, greatest variety, and the latest styles of Saddlery and Harness to be found in the city. Goods cheerfully shown.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
12 16 13trp No. 1216 Chesnut street, above Twelfth.

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 12 15

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS.

These truly beautiful Instruments (made *only* by Mason & Hamlin) are inimitable in their flute-like quality of tone, and have attained a celebrity in this country and Europe never equalled by any other reed instrument.

For sale only by J. E. GOULD,
12 5 SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ CHALLEN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—All the most readable works and quantities of new Books constantly on hand. Call and examine his new catalogue, at No. 1308 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 6t

A. T. LANE,

OFFERS FOR SALE

DOMESTIC FLEECE WOOL,

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CALIFORNIA WOOL,

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CAPE WOOL,

No. 126 CHESNUT STREET,

11 6 4p PHILADELPHIA.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.

Bunch, Layer, and Sultana Raisins, Citron, Currants, Spices, Oranges, Cider, Wine, etc. etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

IMPORTANT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

REVENUE EXTENSIONS

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10 Per Share.

The Directors having secured the following valuable properties situated upon LANDER HILL, Lander County, Nevada, to wit:—

ON LANDER HILL,

RICHARDS LEDGE	2000	FEET,
W. E. JOHNSTON LEDGE	2000	"
COPPER HARBOR "	2000	"
N. S. PENNOCK "	2000	"
VALLEY VEIN "	2000	"
TAYLOR "	2000	"
FARRELL "	2400	"
TYSON "	2000	"
MACKINAW "	2400	"
MINER'S JOY "	2400	"
CHLORINE "	2400	"
SULPHURET "	2400	"
UNION TRUST "	2400	"
MARQUETTE "	2400	"
HOUGHTON "	2400	"
QUAKER CITY "	2400	"
ASSOCIATED "	2400	"
ANNA SWAN "	2400	"
	40,400	"

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines, and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the

HOPKINS TUNNEL,

Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the *Revenue, Providentia, Savage, Morgan and Muncey, Hooker, North Star*, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.

Samples of the Ore and Maps of the Property, and for further particulars, apply at the Office, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET. 12 29 4p

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,

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A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST QUALITY

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

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BLANK BOOKS of every description ruled and bound to order.

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INSURANCE, BANK, AND MERCANTILE PRINTING. 11 10 1y 4p

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BARNSLEY DAMASKS.

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300 DOZEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

11 12t N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET STS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

Alexander Kerdy shot, as is alleged, by Thomas Carroll, at Race street wharf (Schuylkill), June 10. Carroll is now awaiting trial.

Joseph and Isaac Sides, stabbed by Adelia, alias Mary Ridey, July 3, at No. 1170 N. Third street. Mrs. Ridey was convicted of murder in second degree in the case of Joseph, and is awaiting trial in the case of Isaac.

Casper Baumeister, beat to death by unknown persons at Engel & Wolf's farm, July 2; no arrest made.

James T. Moore stabbed, as is alleged, by James Monaghan, August 15, at Eleventh and Sansom streets; not arrested.

Francis P. Dillon was shot by some person unknown, August 15, Gold, above Second street.

Henry Stewart, stabbed by unknown persons, August 16, at Eighth and South streets.

Bernard F. Kane, shot by Edward Simons, October 6, in Passyunk road, below Moyamensing Prison. Simons is awaiting trial.

Thomas Hughes, beat to death by unknown persons, October 10, in Race street, above Eighth.

Patrick Concannon, stabbed, as is alleged, by Jefferson Spanier, October 17, in Gaskill street, below Third. Spanier awaiting trial.

James Need (colored), killed by unknown persons, October 7, at No. 528 Arch street.

Michael Fitzgerald, shot, as is alleged, by John Conner, October 31, at the American Eagle Hotel, Darby Road. Conner arrested, and Patrick Conner and Lewis Vessels held as accessories.

Thomas Moultrie (colored), stabbed by George, alias John Johnson, November 21, in Lombard street, above Fifth. Johnson awaiting trial.

Hugh McLaughlin, struck on the head with a brick, by an unknown party, November 26, while in yard of his dwelling, rear of No. 708 South Seventh street.

Dennis McLaughlin, beat to death, as is alleged, by Christopher Hietzman, November 28, Tenth and Filbert streets. Hietzman was discharged.

Months.	No. Cases.	Inquest.	Jury.	Burials, etc.	Post Mort.	Incidentals.	Total.
Jan..	87	$348·00	$130·50	$355 00	$100·00	....	$933 5
Feb..	71	284·00	106·50	288·25	100·00	....	778·7
Mar..	83	332 00	124 50	401·00	100 00	812 00	969 5
April	76	304·00	114 00	393 00	100 00	12 00	923 00
May..	77	308 00	115·50	400 50	80 00	12·00	916 00
June	88	352·00	132 00	395·75	120 00	7 00	1,006·75
July..	101	428·00	160 50	342·50	100 00	6·00	1,037 00
Aug..	90	360 00	135 00	466·75	200·00	8·00	1,169·75
Sept.	77	308 00	115 50	428 75	60 00	9 00	921 25
Oct..	71	284·00	106 50	279·25	240·00	8·00	917·75
Nov..	61	192·00	91·50	320 50	200 00	....	804 00
Dec..	43	.....	64·50	187 00	120 00	8·00	379·50
Total	981	3500·00	1396·50	4308·25	1520·00	73 00	10,797·75

The following were the character of the cases in which inquests were held:—

Murders, 22—By stabbing, 7; by shooting, 7; by beating, 8. Arrested, 14; not arrested, 8. Discharged, 2; acquitted, 1; convicted, 4; not tried, 6; died, 1.

Railroad accidents, 46. Of them the deceased were aged, between 1 and 5 years, 3; between 5 and 10 years, 8; between 10 and 20 years, 10; between 20 and 30 years, 11; between 30 and 40 years, 6; between 40 and 50 years, 6; 50 years and upwards, 2.

Passenger Railway accidents, 15. The age of deceased were, between 1 and 5 years, 3; between 5 and 10 years, 3; between 10 and 20 years, 5; 20 and upwards, 4.

Miscellaneous Accidents, 63. Of these there were by falling of block and tackle, 1; run over by carts and wagons, 28; by falling through hatchways, 2; by falling on ice, 1; by falling through bridges, 2; by fall from buildings, 4; caught in machinery, 5; falling of walls, 2; falling out of windows, 2; injuries from falls, 15; kicked by horses, 2; fall of tank, 2; fall of a hoisting machine, 1; thrown from a carriage, 1.

Explosions—By an explosion at the fireworks establishment of Charles Frey, Market street, near Forty-first, three persons—all in the building—were killed, and by an explosion in a gun store on South street, above Second, 1 was killed. By the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive Dupont near the United States Arsenal, 1 man was killed.

Burns—Two children were burned to death by their clothes taking fire—one aged twenty-seven months, and the other three years.

Among the other cases were the following:—Intemperance, 71; congestion of the brain, 19; heart disease, 40; hemorrhage, 17; suicide by poison, 11; do. by knife, 9; do. by shooting, 3; do. by hanging, 8; do. by drowning, 2; do. by jumping from window, 1; do. by throwing themselves under cars, 1; drowned, 154, of which 72 were accidenial and 82 were found drowned; spasms, 16; scalded, 2; suffocation, 12; accidental shooting, 10; overcome by heat, 2.

One of the most important investigations made by the Coroner during the year was in the case of the great coal oil fire at Ninth and Washington streets, on the 8th of February. At that time Samuel McM. Fleetwood, a member of the Moyamensing Hose, lost his life in heroic efforts to save persons from one of the burning dwellings. A whole family, consisting of Barbara Ware and her daughters, Rebecca, Ann, and Isabella, perished in the flames, as did also George Whitfield, wife, and daughter.

Meeting of the Board of School Controllers.

The members of this organization met this morning at 10 o'clock, in their Chamber, at the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphi streets Nathan Hilles, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. C. Haines appointed Secretary. The certificates of the election of the various Sections were read. The roll was then called. William M. Levick appeared as Controller from the Twelfth Section.

Two certificates were presented, one of James McManus, and the other of John Crawford. On motion, the latter certificate was laid upon the table.

Messrs Cushman and Nebinger were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and request his attendance, for the purpose of administering the oath of office to the members of the Board.

In a few minutes Mayor Henry arrived, and the ceremony of swearing in the members was proceeded with.

Mr. Freeborn moved that the Board proceed to the election of President, whereupon Edward Shippen was chosen unanimously. Upon taking the Chair Mr. Shippen made the following remarks:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Controllers:—Allow me to express my acknowledgements for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me, for the third year, to preside over your deliberations. In accepting the duties of the office, and in assuming its responsibilities, I am happy in feeling assured of your earnest desire to hold up our co-ordinate branch of City Government as a model, and to further the cause of education by an earnest and active zeal in its behalf.

We see from year to year the noble structure of public education becoming more and more firmly rooted in the affections of our people, and yielding in due season fruits which can be measured by no financial scale, harvests of such abundance and great national value that the crowned heads across the waters are even now through their envoys sedulously inquiring into the causes of the intellectual progress of our people, and these envoys unerringly point to the *Public* School as the main spring of our prosperity.

But yet, gentlemen, while we may proudly realize the truth of all this, we must bear in mind that the institution is in its infancy, and still needs leader care and judicious culture at our hands.

Let us well and duly measure every step we take, and carefully avoid hasty legislation, always unwise, and rarely producing the needed reform. Let us preserve the good feling among ourselves which has marked the past, and if I have in any degree earned your confidence, give it to me still, with the assurance on my part that I will continue to perform the duties of the high office with which you have so kindly honored me, to the best of my ability, and with neither favor nor fear.

The body then proceeded to the election of Secretary and Assistant Secretary, when Henry W. Hallowell and James Dick were unanimously elected.

Messrs. W. S. Ruff and Peter Land were placed in nomination for Messenger.

Mr. Nebinger moved to postpone the election of Messenger, which was lost.

Henry McIntyre, sixteenth section, was installed.

The Chamber then proceeded to the election of Messenger, which resulted—W. S. Ruff, 17; Peter Lang, 8.

Mr. Ruff was declared elected.

A motion was made to elect an office boy, which gave rise to a discussion which took a wide range, and introduced a variety of political subjects not exactly appropriate to the body.

An amendment to the motion suggested that the appointment of office boy be placed in the hands of the President and Secretary, which was lost.

A motion to postpone the election was made Mr. Nebinger and was lost.

George E. Prentiss was elected by acclamation.

The officers elect were introduced. Mr. Hallowell made the following remarks:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Control:—For the renewed and flattering assurances of your continued confidence as expressed in your votes to-day, I can but offer in return a renewal of my sincere thanks and a repetition of my former promise that the same industry and fidelity which have won your trustful regard will be continued to sustain it.

At the beginning of the New Year I shall, so far as in me lies, bring fresh zeal to the labor to which your favor has assigned me, and by so doing it will be my unremitting aim to reassure you that you have not in vain reposed confidence in me.

Mr. Fletcher introduced a complimentary resolution in regard to the services of Mr. Peter Lang, the retiring Messenger.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is a list of the present Board of Controllers.

Sections.	*Sections.*
1. A. Taylor, R.	15. J. W. Clark R.
2. G. W. Nebinger, D.	16. H. McIntyre, D.
3. J. W. Fletcher, D.	17. J. McManus, R.
4. P. A. Fagan, D.	18. G. W. Vaughan, R.
5 *J. H. Gaw, D.	19. J. Milligan, Jr., R.
6. Patrick Duffy, D.	20. W. C. Haines, R.
7. Lewis Elkin, R.	21. J. Mullineaux, R.
8. Edward Shippen, R.	22. J. Rittenhouse, R.
9. James Freeborn, R.	23. Nathan Hilles, R.
10. R. W. Cushman, R.	24. James N. Marks, R.
11. Charles Abel, D.	N. J. Hoffman, R.
12. W. M. Levick.	25 F. W. Getz, D.
13. *J. B. Green, R.	26. S. S. Money, R.
14. No election.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
[Saturday, January 1, 1866.

Business was entirely suspended to-day. There was no meeting of the Board of Brokers, and nothing doing in stocks worthy of notice.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, January 1.—The Cattle Market is very dull this week, but prices of prime steers are rather better. About 1600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16½@17½c. ₱ lb. for extra, the latter rate for choice. 14@16c. for fair to good, and 11@13½c. for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

25 head Kennedy & McClese, Western, 14@15.
60 " B. F. McFillen, Western, 6@7 gross.
160 " Gust. Shomberg, Western, 12@17.
20 " H. Chain, Western, 13@15.
100 " J. A. Chain & Bro., Virginia, 15@17½.
110 " Mooney & Smith, Pa. and Western, 15@16½.
103 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16½.
13 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 14@15.
60 " E. McFillen, Western, 15@16
100 " James McFillen, Western, 15@17½.
85 " P. Hathaway, Chester county and Western, 15@17½.
50 " J. S. Kirk, Chester county and Western, 15@17
75 " P McFillen, Chester co. and Wes'n, 14@16.
25 " Owen Smith, Western, 14@16½.
40 " Dryfoos & Brother, Western, 12@16.

Cows continue very dull; about 150 head sold at from $35@70 for Springers, and $50@100 per head for Milch cows, as to quality.

Sheep are in fair demand at former rates; 5000 head arrived and sold at from 6½@8c. per lb. gross for fat sheep, and $3@4 per head for stock, as to condition.

Hogs—about 1500 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $12·50@14 50 the 100 lbs. net; market very dull.

The First Trial for High Treason.

A CASE IN TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville *Whig*, of December 20, says:—

"An important trial came off last week in the Federal Court. John E. Gamble, of Blount county, was arraigned and tried for high treason against the United States, and after five days trial, was acquitted by a jury. He was an enrolling officer during the days of Rebel rule, and enrolled the conscripts of his civil district. He was also appointed agent to collect guns, and performed acts under that agency.

"The defense was that there was no guilty intent. It was admitted that he was an enrolling officer, and that he enrolled the conscripts of his district, but it was denied that he did so with the view of aiding the Rebellion. On the other hand, it was insisted by his counsel, O. P. Temple, that he was a Union man, that he accepted the office by the persuasion of Union men, exercised it in such a way as to favor Union men and protect them, and that, in fact, he never seized a single gun, or put a single conscript into the Rebel army. After the examination of about thirty witnesses, and lengthy arguments on behalf of the Government by C. W. Hall, District Attorney of the United States, and O. P. Temple on behalf of the defendant, the jury were charged by Judge Trigg, and who, after retiring and consulting, returned a verdict of not guilty.

This case was novel and important, because it was the first regular trial for treason against the United States that had ever taken place in the State, and the first that had taken place in the United States since the commencement of the late Rebellion, if not for the last forty years. It was earnestly insisted by the counsel of defendant that if he could be convicted, three hundred known Union men in East Tennessee, who had held this and similar offices during Rebel rule, could likewise be convicted of high treason, while the instigators and leaders of the Rebellion were sheltered and protected by amnesties and pardons. The defense was based on the broad ground of not guilty in intent, and not on technical points. The defendant refused to apply for a pardon, because he insisted that he was never guilty of any crime to be pardoned."

—Young Ketchum is said to be looking very badly—pale, eyes bloodshot, limp, and remorseful.

—General Sheridan, having been requested by the Governor of Illinois to discharge all the Illinois troops now in service in his department that could be consistently spared, returned the following reply:—

"Nothing would gratify me more than to be able to discharge all the volunteer regiments who have served so well and faithfully throughout the war, and I trust that Congress will order an increase of the army which will at once enable the Government to dispense with the services of such volunteer regiments as circumstances beyond our control have compelled us to retain. I fully appreciate the feelings of officers and men of such of the regiments as we still retain in the service, and I am doing all in my power to reduce my command consistent with the best interests of the General Government. I know that you are constantly importuned by the friends of the officers and men still remaining in the service to secure their discharge, and can fully appreciate your feelings in this matter, and assure you I will do all I can to relieve you by mustering out your troops at the earliest practicable moment."

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

DEPARTURE OF MR. SEWARD.

The New Year's Reception of the President.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 1.

By the advice of physicians, the Secretary of State, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Mrs. F. W. Seward, and Miss Wharton, sister of Mrs. Seward, embarked on Saturday afternoon on the United States steamer *De Soto*, for the purpose of a trip into milder latitudes. It is uncertain what points the party will probably stop it, possibly some in the Gulf or in the West Indies. Their voyage will occupy from ten to fifteen days.

Mr. Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department has been commissioned Acting Secretary during Mr. Seward's absence.

A large crowd was present to-day at the first public reception given by President Johnson. Among the distinguished visitors were nearly all the Foreign Ministers, who were presented to the President by Acting Secretary of State Hunter. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, daughters of the President, assisted him in doing the honors to the guests. Colonel Johnson, the President's son, and Private Secretary, was ill and unable to be present.

Progress in Turkey.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes an extract from a letter received in this country relative to recent improvements of a commercial character in the interior of the Turkish empire:—

"On the 5th of November last the Macadamized road which has been in construction for two years between Ghemlek on the sea of Marmora and the city of Brusa, in Asia, was formally opened for travel. Brusa is about nine hours' travel from Constantinople, five of which are by steamers to Ghemlek. In the winter season this important city, which contains a population of seventy thousand—Mussulmen, Greek, American, Jews, and Franks—for want of a good road to the seaport, has been almost entirely cut off from communication with the capital. It is the seat of an extensive trade in raw silk, as well as manufactured silk and woollen goods, carpets, velvets, saffron, turpentine, wool, wine, etc., and possesses an extensive trade with the chief towns of Northern Asia. The new road will secure an easy and more economical means of transportation of its rich and varied products, and will be serviceable at all seasons of the year.

"A few weeks since a railroad was completed from Smyrna to the city of Magnesia (Manisa in Turkish), about forty miles in length. This is a flourishing city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, about one-fourth of whom are Greeks and Americans, and has largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton and silk stuffs and goat's-hair shawls, and is on the great road between Smyrna and the most productive regions of Asia Minor. It is also one of the most ancient cities of this part of Turkey, and was a large and opulent city to the latest period of the Roman empire. It is intended to carry the road to Cassaba and Ala Cheir, two important seats of trade further in the interior.

"The railroad which has been in operation for more than a year from Smyrna to Ephesus, a distance of fifty miles, will be finished to Aiden, some thirty miles further, in the coming spring. Hitherto the wool, silk, carpets, tobacco, etc., have been transported at such heavy rates from Smyrna as to greatly enhance their cost prices—the freight of a ton of tobacco costing about a dollar between these two points. The completion of this road to Aiden, and of that to Magnesia, will be the source of additional prosperity and commerce to the thriving city of Smyrna.

"An active competition exists between Russia and Turkey to secure the transit trade from Russia to Turkey and Europe. The Russian Government, taking advantage of the utter absence of serviceable roads between Trebisond and the Persian frontier, has recently commenced, with its usual vigor, the construction of a paved road from Poti, on the Black Sea, by way of Tanris, Tiflis, etc., to the Persian frontier, and has built a port at Poti. A portion of this road is already in use, and has diverted such a large amount of trade from the old route between Trebisond and Erzeroum and Persia, as to oblige the Turkish Government to enter upon the construction of a permanent and well-built road from Trebisond to the Persian confines, about thirty-five days distant by the existing route, and which is next to impassable in winter. A corps of competent engineers and a large working force are engaged upon this road, the completion of which, some five years hence, will be of immense importance to both Turkey and Persia."

—The merchants of Chicago have recently held public meetings to adopt protective measures against losses in the shipment of goods through express companies.

—There has been a larger increase in the number of inmates of the Charlestown State Prison in Massachusetts during the last month than for any corresponding length of time since the prison was opened. Many of the new convicts are "garroters."

—The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* says:—"There is just now a great demand for stores and factories in this city, and as a result, rents are advancing. Stores which have been rented for six hundred and seven hundred dollars are now eagerly taken at one thousand dollars, and even higher rates could probably be obtained if insisted upon. There is also a great scarcity of dwellings, but we do not hear that rents are likely to be increased.

—A new English book, entitled "Drafts on my Memory: being Men I have Known, Things I have Seen, Places I have Visited:" by Lord William Pitt Lennox, is dismissed by a London literary journal with the following bit of model criticism:—"The author, or compiler, for he is as much one as the other, of this dreary book was born in the last century, and has small appreciation of the taste and requirements of the present one."

—The total product of the fisheries of the United States, according to the returns in the new volume of the census, was upwards of thirteen millions of dollars ($13,664,805). More than one-half of the amount, or $7,749,300, was the proceeds of whale fisheries, and $4,183,503 representing the value of cod, mackerel, and herring, etc.

—A piece of gossip is afloat in Paris to the effect that Madame de Boissy, formerly the Countess Guiccioli, has placed in the hands of Lamartine the letters that passed between her and Byron, with notes of her reminiscences of the author of "Childe Harold." It is said that M. de Lamartine receives forty thousand francs for the life of Byron, and that the proprietors of the *Constitutionnel* agreed to give the writer thirty thousand francs for another work entitled "Ma Mere," which has been in their hands for two years, but with the understanding that it should not appear till that period, at least had elapsed.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 1.—New Year's Day is being more generally observed here than ever before. Business of all kind, except in the newspaper offices, is totally suspended, and our citizens are engaged in making calls and exchanging congratulations. The heavy rain and sleet which fell last night makes locomotion acout the city very unpleasant.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, December 21.—The negroes are quiet and exceedingly friendly, and there is no danger of a disturbance in this city.

—In Maine there are two hundred and seventy-three Baptist churches, with nineteen thousand six hundred and seventy-seven members. The number of ordained ministers is one hundred and sixty-six. The number of admissions to the churches during the past year by baptism was four hundred and twenty-nine, and the decrease by deaths three hundred and forty-eight. Many of the churches are small, but there are six with more than three hundred members—eleven having between two hundred and three hundred, and forty-four with from one hundred to two hundred members.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS.—The Court met, and the list of jurors having been called they were dismissed till to-morrow, and the Court without transacting any business adjourned.

The Supreme Court *in banc* will meet to-morrow, and the list will be called.

The Criminal Court, Judges Allison and Ludlow, will likewise meet to-morrow for the trial of homicide cases, the present week having been set apart for the purpose.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Jury trials from the December term began this morning.

Daniel B. Grove vs. John W. Hamilton and William Smith. Verdict taken by consent of plaintiff.

Thomas Hagerty and Mary Hagerty, his wife, vs. Susan Steel. An action of damages for slander. Verdict for plaintiff, $10. Adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Anna M. Yeager and Joseph Yeager, executors of Joseph Yeager, deceased vs. Joseph Farreira and James G. Farreira; now or late trading as Joseph Farreira & Son.

An action by plaintiffs as executors of Joseph Yeager, deceased, to recover from defendants a balance of wages alleged to be due deceased for services of a minor son, who was with defendant as an apprentice, but was discharged by them before he was of age.

The defense was, that the deceased and the son had received, up to the time of the discharge of the latter, all the wages due and more up to the time of his discharge because of idleness and insubordination. Jury out.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE NEW YEAR.—The noise and bustle incident to the observance of the day commenced at an early hour on Sunday evening. Guns, pistols, etc., were fired off at intervals; and the clatter, which increased about 12 o'clock, was kept up till daylight, much to the annoyance of those who desired to sleep in quiet. Bands of half-grown boys, and "boys of larger growth," were strolling about till daylight, with horns, kettles, and other noisy instruments—many of them dressed as clowns, some of them as negroes, with painted faces, and other foolish decorations. They sought their homes drenched inside and out, and with a fair prospect of patronizing the medical profession. To-day the shop windows make a handsome display of articles adapted to the holidays, drawing crowds to the windows and counters. Umbrellas and overshoes find a ready sale in consequence. The usual church ceremonies were observed, especially by the Methodist Episcopal congregations, where the "watch meetings" were kept up until the hour of twelve announced a new-born year.

ANOTHER NIGHT BOAT.—With the commencement of the new year the Camden and Philadelphia Steam Ferry Company will start a night boat, which is to ply between Market street, Philadelphia, and their new ferry depot, in Camden. This will be a great convenience to Middle and South Camden especially. The want of an additional night boat has long been felt, and we are glad to find Captain Frazee so prompt in conforming to the wishes of the people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

A BOLD BURGLARY.—Some time during this morning a daring burglary was committed at Ninth and Chesnut streets, at the saloon known as Delmonico's, of which Robert Fox, the manager of the New American Theatre, is the proprietor. The bartenders having it in charge closed at 11 o'clock last night, and went home. The mode of entrance adopted was ingenious and skilful. The windows on Ninth street are enclosed with blinds up to the middle of the window, the upper part being simply stained glass. The thieves cut with a diamond a pane of glass in this portion of the window large enough to admit a man's hand, and by slipping a bolt succeeded in lowering the upper section. The door was then forced open from the inside and the confederates admitted. Fortunately there was only some $10 or $15 in the till, which was all in postal currency. This the thieves appropriated, together with about $150 worth of fine brandy in bottles, and a liberal supply of cigars and tobacco. The noise and confusion incident to the incoming year rendered the act of robbery one of small difficulty, but it indicates the boldness of the knaves, that on our most public street, and within call of the two principal hotels of the city, so bold a burglary could be committed. The block bounded by Eighth and Ninth, Chesnut and Walnut, has become the stamping ground of thieves and scoundrels, and we trust our new Mayor will pay particular attention to the dens of infamy with which that locality abounds. The closing of a few of the groggeries in that vicinity would add very much to the profit of those resident there.

NEW FERRY FACILITIES — THE NEW STEAMER "CAMDEN."—The Camden and Philadelphia Steam Ferry Boat Company have just completed another handsome and capacious steam ferry boat, which has been christened the *Camden*. She is a consort of the *Delaware*, and is built from the same model, but is ten feet longer. The hull was constructed by Taylor & Mathias, of Camden; keel, 130 feet; length on deck; 142 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; extreme width over decks, 49 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet. She has superior engines made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia; her cylinder measures 32 inches, with 9 feet stroke. The joiner work was done by Thomas Jones, of Camden; and the painting by James H. Denny, of Camden. The *Camden* made her trial trip on last Saturday afternoon, having on board Messrs. Gatzmer, McKnight, and Markley, Directors of the Company, with a large number of invited guests. The trial was eminently successful. After partaking of refreshments, speeches were made by several gentlemen—among the most interesting of which was that of William H. Gatzmer, Esq., who gave a history of the Delaware ferriage systems for the past thirty years. The Company have erected new slips; have two first-class boats on the line; have arranged for running a night boat during the new year, etc. They deserve great credit for their endeavors to accommodate the public with cheap and comfortable ferriage, and will doubtless receive a proper amount of patronage. The whole of the work alluded to was supervised by Captain A. B. Frazer, Superintendent of the Company.

EMERSON BENNETT'S NEW STORY.—"The Phantom of the Forest, a Tale of the Backwoods," is commenced in the *Saturday Evening Post* of the present week. Mr. Bennett now writes exclusively for the *Post*, which is for sale by all News-dealers, and at the office, No. 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price 5 cents a single number; $2 50 a year.

A SEASONABLE WARNING—

Wise people have said
That he who in bed
Lingers late upon New Year's Day,
Will, till the year's fled,
Keep up the same lo-a-feriah way.
And he who does ill-dress appear
On January's first,
Will be a sloven all the year;
So to avoid this worst
Of fates, yet pay a price but small,
Go, be now clad at Tower Hall!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

Useful and Acceptable Presents.
Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

THE VARYING TEMPERATURE of the season is rapidly producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful; and what may seem trifling Coughs and Colds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits for "a cold to go as it came," in many cases results in laying the seeds of Consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured, and its long established reputation is one guarantee of its efficacy as a most valuable remedy for all Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Affections. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

EMERSON BENNETT'S NEW STORY.—"The Phantom of the Forest, a Tale of the Backwoods," is commenced in the *Saturday Evening Post*, of the present week. Mr. Bennett now writes exclusively for the *Post*, which is for sale by all News-dealers, and at the office, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price 5 cents a single number; $2 50 a year.

THE WINTER'S SNOWS.—AN ODE TO THE NEW YEAR—

On the wintry snow!
When the north winds blow
On their pinions strong and high:
And the tempest shrouds,
With its sullen clouds,
The arch of the pleasant sky.

How soft and white,
Like a mantle light,
It falls on the hill and plain.
Where the flowerets day,
In the summer gay,
Were gemmed in the soft bright rain.

The gladsome child,
With its laughter wild,
Looks up in the frowning sky,
And the huge snow drifts,
And the wreaths and rifts
He hails with a gleaming eye.

O, the stirring sight
Is the tempest white,
When the winds of winter blow!
When wrapped in warm clothes,
From our hall to our toes,
From the store of Charles Stokes & Co.

The Winter Clothing now selling at this house so rapidly is of a style superior to anything heretofore offered in this market.
N. B.—All goods marked "one price."

EMERSON BENNETT'S NEW STORY.—"The Phantom of the Forest, a Tale of the Backwoods" is commenced in the *Saturday Evening Post* of the present week. Mr. Bennett now writes exclusively for the *Post*, which is for sale by all News-dealers, and at the office, No. 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price 5 cents a single number; $2 50 a year.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW YEAR.—This is the season for making resolves. Almost every one, in summing up the events of the past year, turns over a new leaf for the coming twelve months. Prudent people determine to avoid debt; others resolve to be temperate and frugal; while sensible people of all sects, parties, or views, sagaciously conclude to consult their interests by purchasing their coal of W. W. Alter, No 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. At this celebrated coal depot you get the very best Nut Coal for $8 and stove size for $9 per ton. Orders may be left at the branch office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

OPERA CLOAKS, OPERA JACKETS.—
Opera Cloaks with Hoods.
White Opera Cloaks.
Fancy Colored Opera Cloaks.
Opera Scarfs of Camels' Hair.
A large assortment now open at
PROCTOR'S,
No 920 Chesnut street.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

EMERSON BENNETT'S NEW STORY.—"The Phantom of the Forest, a Tale of the Backwoods," is commenced in the *Saturday Evening Post* of the present week. Mr. Bennett now writes exclusively for the *Post*, which is for sale by all News-dealers, and at the office, No. 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price 5 cents a single number; $2 50 a year.

REDUCED PRICES.—Now is the time to get Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's. Fine pictures at moderate charges. Please note. Go early; days short. No. 624 Arch street.

NEW STORY BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.—Next week will be published in the *Saturday Evening Post*, a New Story, by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.—of which the advance sheets have just been received from Mrs. Wood.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.—The beauty, strength, and elasticity that this scientifically compounded preparation gives to the hair, accounts for its wide spread and constantly increasing popularity, and we recommend its use to all. Those who have healthy hair can beautify it, with the aid of the Amboline. Those who have not, can, by the same agency, give it life and vigor. It is sold everywhere.

NEW STORY BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.—Next week will be published in the *Saturday Evening Post*, a New Story by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.—of which the advance sheets have just been received from Mrs. Wood.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, have on hand all the latest styles of Children's Clothing.

PIANO COVERS AND TABLE COVERS.—
Window Shades Window Shades.
In every desirable style and color.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall, No. 719 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CARTLEDGE—PATION.—On the morning of October 12, by Rev. J. H Peters, Mr. SAMUEL CARTLEDGE to Miss ANNIE R. PATTON, only daughter of John Patton, Esq., all of this city.

FERGUSON—HARDWICK.—On Thursday, December 28, by the Rev. D Washburn, Mr. J. L. FERGUSON and Miss CARRIE HARDWICK, both of this city. No cards.

HAMBERG—COHEN.—On December 13, by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, ANGEL HAMBERG to Miss FANNY COHEN, both of this city.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—On the 31st ultimo, JOSEPH BRADLEY, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Bernley's Mill, Upper Darby, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at the New Jerusalem Church.

KING.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET J. KING, widow of the late David King, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1831 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning, the 3d instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

OBERTEUFFER.—On the morning of December 30, 1865, SALLIE MOULDER, only daughter of George H. and Sarah S. Oberteuffer, aged 3 years.

HATS, HATS, HATS, HATS,
CAPS, CAPS, CAPS,
COLONEL HARRY B. M'CALLA,
(Has taken up "the Sword")
JAYNE'S, JAYNE'S, JAYNE'S
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
No. 613 CHESNUT STREET.
The largest Stock,
The best Variety,
The latest Importations,
The quickest Sales, and
THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
The only store in Hat or Cap Line with Prices marked in plain figures on every article.
No. 613 CHESNUT.
C. M'CALLA,
(Formerly CHESNUT above EIGHTH) solicits the patronage of old customers to the New Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 1 1

HARDWARE GIFTS.—LADIES', GENTS', and Boys' Skates, Parlor Skates, Chests of Tools, Turning Lathes Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Plated Spoons and Forks, Waiters Nut Picks, etc. etc.
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FINE IVORY, TEA AND DINNER KNIVES, with Plain or Plated Blades, and those with the almost indestructible Hard Rubber Handles, or of Horn, Bone, Ebony and Cocoa. Also Beef and Game Carvers and Table Steels, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A RESOLVE FOR THE NEW YEAR.—Among those which you now make, we hope will be to buy your Hardware and Cutlery of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—JAMES H. WILSON AND EDWARD HUTCHINSON have this day been admitted as partners in our house. The firm name will hereafter be EVANS, HASSALL & CO.

We have connected a Dress Trimmings Department with our Military Business, and will open a new stock of goods about February 1.

1 1 6t EVANS & HASSALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Partnership heretofore existing between WILMER ATKINSON and C. P. BALLESON, under the name of WILMER ATKINSON & CO., is hereby DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. All accounts of the firm to be settled by WILMER ATKINSON, who will continue the NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, at No. 611 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the firm of MILLWARD & WINEBRENER, for the purpose of conducting the Manufacturers' Findings Business, at No. 118 MARKET street.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
DAVID S. WINEBRENER.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t*

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with them F. LEIBRANT, Jr., and will continue the Stove and Hollowware business under the same name as heretofore.
LEIBRANT & McDOWELL.
January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t*

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1866.—WE have this day admitted EDWARD R FELL to an interest in our business, which will be continued under the name of
1 1 3t* REESE D. FELL & SONS.

RARE CHANCE
FOR INVESTMENT.
THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.
15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*
PRESIDENT.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.
TREASURER,
H. A. SALTER.
SECRETARY,
S. A. J. SALTER.
DIRECTORS,
His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BARKER,
H. A. SALTER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan,
S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock sub

IN TRUST.

BY ISIDORE G. ASCHER.

Only a faded portrait,
Wrought with exquisite art,
That I hide from the garish daylight,
And keep in trust on my heart;
Only a shadowy image
Of one so true and dear,
That a halo of love surrounds it,
And makes its features clear.

I cannot pierce the care steeped past,
When tear mists blind my eyes,
For mournful hues of the gloaming
Float on my thoughts that rise.
In a lonely mound, 'neath the careless grass,
They buried his sacred dust,
In the depths of my heart, far from human gaze,
I hoarded his truth and trust.

Can the callous world, with its Gorgon leer,
Deaden the beautiful glow
That blooms from the withered skies of the past,
Once lit with an Iris-bow?
There are ghostly tracks of death in the years,
That have heedlessly onward sped,
Unmindful of all they shattered in gloom
In their cruel, remorseless tread.

The bright of joy, and the dark of grief,
No eyes can truly see,
For none may read the scroll of the heart
With love's own sympathy;
Can I paint the charm of that spell-wrought hour
Where he cast his love at my feet,
And I wept with bliss in my thanks to God
For a happiness so complete?

'Twas a summer's day, and the joyful winds
Were loaded with honeyed breath,
And the heart of the air, with its pulses of life,
Could not harbor a thought of death;
For the fragrance of hope was scattered abroad,
And its light was spread above,
And over all was the summer calm,
As sweet as our pledge of love!

For oft, in the stealth of a chosen hour,
I wound, with a woman's art,
Remembrance of looks, and tones, and speech,
In a woof within my heart:
Until his words, like flashes of light
Revealing a hidden flower,
Laid bare the unseen bud of love
With the truth that forms its dower.

I wrote the book of our future life
With the sun-flecks of each hope,
And never a thought that was edged with gloom,
O'ershadowed its horoscope;
With stolen tints from flower and sky,
Love's magic pencil wrought
Fair visions that were photographed
Through the lens of each cherished thought.

But a breeze, surcharged with venom of death,
Wrenched the book from my hold,
And blotted and wasted the hues of my dreams,
Infused with affection's gold;
Till my life seemed bare as a saddened tree,
Scathed by the wind and rain,
With no vernal sap within it,
To make it bloom again.

Till the tempest of grief had spent its force,
And I bore to the patient years
The trust of his worth and fealty,
To banish vain, futile tears;
Till my barren life was hallowed and blest
With faith's undying hues,
And my heart took strength from sorrow's mists,
As a flower is fed with dews.

Only a faded portrait,
Wrought with marvellous art,
That the sacred past has bequeathed to me,
To place in trust on my heart,
Till the kindly years, in their gentle march,
To his soul may bring me nigh,
And restore in Heaven the love and truth
That were never meant to die!

EUROPE.

Fashionable Gossip—Latest Society Scandal, Etc.

QUEER MARRIAGE CEREMONIES AT THE PRUSSIAN COURT.

Berlin (December 9) Correspondence London Times.

This evening, at 7 o'clock, Princess Alexandrine of Prussia, the daughter of Prince Albert and Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, will be married in the Palace chapel to Duke Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a brother of the reigning Grand Duke, and her cousin-german. The mother of the bride, being divorced from her husband, will not attend the ceremony; but the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and some minor royalties have arrived at Berlin, to grace the wedding of the illustrious couple by their presence.

In accordance with a custom which strongly savors of the last century, the King and Queen, the bride and bridegroom, and the other members of the royal family, directly the marriage ceremony is over, proceed to the White-hall of the palace, where they sit down to play at cards. I dare say they do not engage very deeply in the intricacies of whist; but at any rate the going through the form of playing is part of the programme. While they are thus occupied the invited guests are directed to pass them in single file, saluting, and bowing as they go. As, in addition to the higher members of the nobility, of the clergy, and the civil service, all the officers of the Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, and Spandau garrisons have been invited, you may easily imagine that the festal procession will require time, and that were they to endure it standing some little effort would be necessary on the part of the royal personages.

Dinner is then served in the picture gallery, the velvet hall, and the Brandenburg apartments, when the hereditary officers of the royal household will present the first dishes, in symbolical fulfilment of the more serious duties which devolved on their predecessors in the olden times. The Prince of Putbus, as Truchsess of the realm, will place the soup tureen before the King; the Prince of Courland, in his capacity as Schenk, will pour out a glass of wine, while the other princes and noblemen, attended by gold sticks, pages, and valets, will perform the same honorary service to the Queen, the bride, and the bridegroom. At the conclusion of the banquet, with its toasts and accompanying salvos of artillery, the party returns to the White-hall, where the ceremonial Polonaise, customary on such occasions at the Prussian Court, is danced by gentlemen and ladies bearing torches and candles.

The newly wedded couple then retire to the apartments prepared for them in the palace, preceded by pages carrying torches. As the company disperses a piece of ribbon, called the Princess' garter, is handed to each gentleman, in remembrance of a less elegant custom prevailing in mediæval Germany, and still faithfully observed on peasant marriages, when the article is scrambled for by the former admirers of the bride. Should there be any issue of this marriage the children will, perhaps, succeed to the throne of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Duke William is the only brother of the reigning Grand Duke, whose sons, it is held by some, might be incapacitated to succeed on account of there being a flaw in the lineage of their mother, a born Princess of Reuse.

LOLA MONTEZ' SUCCESSOR AT MUNICH.

Berlin (December 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

Do you recollect the name and fame of Lola Montez? As a personal favorite and political agitator in the palace of Munich she has just had a successor in Herr Wagner, the composer of *Tannhauser*, and inventor of a new but more extravagant than euphonious sort of music. The experience both these celebrities have had of Bavarian court life is singular in itself, and offers a curious parallel. Old Ludwig I venerated the fiery danseuse to a degree which, for the first time in his life, made him publicly set aside the authority of the priests, and neglect their sensible advice to conform to the rules of decency. Young Ludwig II, his grandson, now ruling the Bavarians, with the accumulated wisdom of his twenty years, if his artistic predilections are of a nobler description than those of his grandsire, will likewise indulge them with a munificence which the country thought could not be tolerated for any length of time. Lola Montez got a palace, an estate, and a high sounding nobility title from her doting admirer. Herr Wagner, whose music is perfection itself to the ears of his royal friend, had large sums presented him for the composing divers operas, the establishment of singing academies, and, it is said, a variety of objects of partly artistic, partly political character.

Against both favorites the court, no less than the people, eventually rebelled. The court, because it has been traditionally accustomed to suffer no one but a nobleman, or a tried bureaucrat, to come into close and familiar contact with the sovereign; the people, because the inhabitants of southeastern Bavaria—the Bavarians proper—have been always distinguished by a strong provincial feeling, and are extremely jealous of foreigners, be they Prussians or Spaniards, partaking of the good things of their country. Herr Wagner is from Dresden, and accordingly regarded as much an intruder as ever was Lola Montez herself. The animosity of the Court, supported as it was principally by the conservative section of the people, naturally tended to pitch him as well as his fair precessor against the reactionary party, which now, as eighteen years ago, reigns supreme in the palace and cabinet of the kingdom. Thus what was originally a mere personal attachment of the King speedily became a political connection in either case, and Ludwig II, being so very young, allowed himself as easily to be carried away by his feelings and idiosyncracies as Ludwig I, who was too old and too infatuated to preserve the necessary self-command. Encouraged by indulgence, Lola Montez at length presumed to attempt the expulsion of the Jesuits, while Herr Wagner, it appears, declaring against Herr von Püstermeister, the omnipotent Secretary of the King, only dissuaded his royal patron from the appointment of some reactionary officials. But the Court proved too much for both of them. The priests denounced the one no less than the other. The clerical papers hinted at the Church being possibly endangered by their presence in the capital. The people began to murmur, and the Ministers to look grave. At last the old King was coerced by open violence in the spring of 1848, and the young King obliged to yield to serious remonstrance a day or two ago. Lola Montez was chased away by an infuriated mob, and had to fly for her life; Herr Wagner, as the Bavarian *Official Gazette* just announces in solemn terms, has been requested by the King to start on a journey, and absent himself for a few months. So Bavaria is quiet again, and peace has returned to her homes and her firesides. It is singular, but highly characteristic of the state of the country, that on the mere ground of their receiving the King's patronage there should be such striking similarity between the fate of a ballet girl and a gentleman who, whatever may be said against his music, is a respectable man, and a man of ability.

TROUBLES OF AN AMERICAN LADY WHO WENT TO EUROPE TO GET ENAMELLED.

At the Marlborough street Police Court, London, December 12, a well-dressed woman made an application to Mr. Tyrwhitt. She said she had come to this country to consult Madame Rachel, having seen, when in America, and also since she had been in London, certain advertisements addressed to ladies. She had called on Madame Rachel and had given her a diamond ring worth twenty pounds, and thirty-three pounds in money, but nothing had been done for her, and Madame Rachel refused to return the property. She was to obliterate all the marks on the applicant's face left by smallpox. She gave her a bottle of something like white-wash, which had no effect.

Mr. Tyrwhitt—Why did you give Madam Rachel so much money?

Applicant—I paid what was demanded of me. The agreement was that the money should be paid in advance. The papers were full of recommendations of Madame Rachel, and I thought everything was right, so I came to England.

Mr. Tyrwhitt directed that the applicant should have a summons.

Just before the magistrate quitted the bench, Mr. Sayer, from the office of Mr. Edward Lewis, entered the court and said, as he was informed, a summons had been granted against Madame Rachel, and as it was not unlikely some notice of the matter would appear in the public papers he hoped he might be allowed to say a few words for the purpose of putting the matter in a more correct light. He would only state that the applicant was a lady who represented herself to be the wife of the American Consul. She had recovered from an attack of smallpox, and had applied to Madame Rachel to remove the marks. She was to pay £100, but had only paid five Napoleons on account. Madame Rachel had attended her for eight days, and the lady had also three or four "Arabian" baths at Madame Rachel's house, and Madame Rachel sent in her bill, and last Thursday the lady called on Madame Rachel in such a state of excitement that it was necessary to call in the assistance of the police.

Mr. Tyrwhitt remarked that sometimes very large sums were obtained from persons who put themselves in the hands of advertisers. A sum of £700 had been obtained, he believed, in one instance. He had no control over the press, and he thought it would be better to avoid discussion until the summons was heard.

Terrible Murder in Vengeance for a Sister's Dishonor.

From the Detroit Tribune, 20th.

A terrible murder was committed in the lumber camp of Charles McBride, on Pine river, Midland county, Mich., last week, the details of which are most shockingly cruel. John Conart, a man employed in the above named camp, was found dead, and fearfully mangled under the roots of a tree, having been murdered by a man employed in the same camp, whose name is Camden. The details are substantially as follows:—About a year-and-a-half ago Conart made the acquaintance of Camden's sister, whose parents are Canadians and highly respectable, and on promising to marry her succeeded in seducing her, after which he left for parts unknown. About six months since, her brother, who had been a soldier in the United States service, returned home, and learning his sister's disgrace, vowed vengeance on its author, who, by the way, he had never seen. Accordingly, he started in quest of the object of his vengeance, and succeeded in tracking him to Saginaw, where he learned that a company of Canadians had just gone to the woods, employed by Mr. McBride, a Canadian lumberman. He then started for this place and soon learned the location of McBride's camp, where he found the object of his search, whom he knew from description, and then feigned want of work, and easily hired out for the winter, and went to work with Conart for his partner. Matters progressed thus for a time, till, one afternoon, Conart and Camden were sent to cut timber some distance north of the shanty. Camden came up at night as usual, but not his companion, who, he said, had gone to a lumber shanty a short distance across the woods, and would not return before 9 or 10 o'clock. After supper Camden went from the shanty unnoticed. Being missed in the morning and Conart not having returned, suspicion became aroused, when two men were sent to where the two had worked the day before. There they discovered traces of blood, and, in looking around they discovered an upturned tree, which had been cut off and let back to its former bed, and on digging under this they found the remains of the missing man, the head being horribly mutilated, as if done with an axe. Camden was immediately pursued, but as yet not the slightest trace of him has been discovered. The above particulars of his sister's wrongs, and the object of his search, Camden related to a man of whom he inquired the way to McBride's camp.

THE RICH MEN OF KANSAS.—The Kansas *State Journal*, of Lawrence, publishes a list of the citizens of that State, who pay a tax on an income of $1000 and upwards. The more prominent are the following:—

A. Caldwell	$43 486	J. Rinehart	$30 254
T. Carney	4 250	M. Ryan	26,400
W. Fairchild	30,000	L. J. Smith	22 200
A. Garrett	23 000	J. C. Stevens	43,051
— Higginbotham	30 000	— Butterfield (over	
— Lobenstein	36 000	land disp'h co.)	74,400
— Morehead, Jr.	23 160	O. Bailey	65,000
— Morehead	22 117	P. Fuller	34 000

PRIZES.—The following prizes are now ready for distribution at the office of the Fourth Auditor:—45 bales of cotton, captured by the *Santiago de Cuba; Tampico*, captured by the *Cayuga*.

SILVER MINING.

REVENUE EXTENSION

SILVER MINING COMPANY,

OF NEVADA,

Subscription Price, $10 Per Share,

Full Paid.

Pamphlets giving full particulars of the great inducements offered by this enterprise, to be had at the

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CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them 80 feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1846 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

Books for Subscription now open at No 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

12 13 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

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Russian Sable,
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BLANK BOOK AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM MANUFACTURERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS,
10 24 5 No 29 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia.

J. S. YOST,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 49 N. NINTH STREET, NEAR ARCH,

Has just opened a large assortment of goods, suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BASKETS, ETC.
Also, GOODS FOR CHILDREN,
Embracing Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Velocipedes, Toy Guns, etc. 12 18 1m

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER,

N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1y 49

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET

And No. 141 DOCK STREET.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 1 4m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—DR. J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOANS!

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Having removed temporarily to
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET,
Offer for sale at Lowest Market Rates,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

As follows:—

U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes of dates of Aug. 1st
Do. do. do. June 15
Do. do. do. July 15.

BONDS OF 1881.
5-20 LOAN OF 1862.
5-20 LOAN OF 1864.
10-40 LOAN OF 1864.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

STOCKS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Information given concerning all kinds of Securities [8 15t12 31

Collections on all points made at lowest rates.

CHARLES HALLOWELL,

STOCK BROKER,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 10 4 3m

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5 20s.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

Bankers and Brokers.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold 1-16

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

BURNING OF THE MUSEUM.—LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.—

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and consequently congratulate you that your well-known SAFES have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity. The Safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire. After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order. Books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills are all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES. Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BANKERS SAFES, with Herring & Boyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 BROADWAY, cor. Murray st., New York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
7 22 Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. F. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
18 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

OWEN HOUSE,

LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL."

ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P. JACKS, Proprietor.

J. C. PERKINS

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 2

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE
No. 63 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

THE NEW FASHIONED

WINDOW,

Plain and Fancy, will be sold in large or small quantities, very cheap. F. HOUGH, JR. & CO.,
12 15 tf 1 No. 508 N. SECOND Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

TENDER AND TRUE AND TRIED.

Tender and true,
You kept faith with me,
As I kept faith with you;
Though over us both
Since we plighted troth
Long years have rolled;
But our love could hold
Through troubles and trials manifold,
My darling tender and true!

Tender and true,
In your eyes I gazed,
And my heart was safe, I knew!
Your trusting smile
Was pure of guile,
And I read in sooth
On your brow's fair youth,
The earnest of loyal trust and truth,
My darling tender and true!

Tender and true,
All my own at last!
My blessing for all life through—
In death as life,
My own loved wife—
Mine—mine at last,
All troubles past—
And the future all happiness, deep and vast,
My darling tender and true.

Will of the Late Hon. Samuel D. Bradford, of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, December 26.

The executors of the will of Hon. Samuel D. Bradford, of West Roxbury, recently deceased, are Messrs. Arthur N. Austin, of West Roxbury, and Pascall W. Turney, of New York. The total amount of property left by Mr. Bradford was $1,500,000. This sum was bequeathed as follows in his will dated January 12, 1861:—

To his wife, Julia Susan Bradford, all his household furniture, plate, jewelry (not otherwise bequeathed), his estate, dwelling, outbuildings, etc., in West Roxbury, and the income of the sum of $300,000 during her life, with the testamentary disposal of $50,000 of it.

To the Second Parish Church in West Roxbury, $10,000.

To Mrs. Mary R. Bradford (widow of his late cousin) the sum of $3000.

To his cousin, Samuel Bradford, of Philadelphia, $20,000.

To the child of his late cousin, John Bradford, $5000; Russell Bradford, of West Roxbury, $5000; Samuel Bradford Denney, $3000; Joseph L. Graham, President of a New York Insurance Company, $3000.

To the Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen in Boston, $5000.

Simeon N. Dexter, of New York, $3000.

Harvard College, Cambridge, $5000, to be appropriated as the Board of Overseers see fit.

Middleboro College, in Vermont, $5000.

Samuel J. Briggs, of Roxbury, $2000.

Mrs. Anne Gray Turney, of New York, $2000.

The income of $20,000 to his sister, Hannah Bradford, during her life.

F. Lathrop, of Boston, $500; S. W. Buckingham, $500; W. D. Hall, $500; James Dowling, $500. The residue of his property—amounting to over $1,000,000—he placed under trust for his two sons, Samuel Dexter Bradford and J. Henry Bradford.

In two codicils, dated April 11, 1864, and October 4, 1864, he bequeathed the income of $10,000 more to his sister, Hannah Bradford. Also $10,000 more to J. Russell Bradford, of West Roxbury. To Samuel Bradford, of Philadelphia, an additional sum of $10,000.

To Sarah and Rebecca, daughters of the late J. Bradford, an additional $15,000. Mrs. Eliza Billings and her sister Ann Billings, of West Roxbury, are to receive $1000 each.

Mrs. Sarah H. Dana, $1000; Catharine M. Lamson, of Detham; Captain Francis Davis, of South Boston; W. H. Milton, of West Roxbury; Isaac Lee, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Barstow, Francis Barstow, Joseph Walker, D. D., G. E. Ellis, D. D., and Joseph Dowling are each bequeathed the sum of $500. These bequests are all to be paid within one year, or sooner, if the trustees see fit.

His will also provides that the expenses incurred by the trustees in taking care of his proshall be taken out of the estate.

Something about Stamps.

An idea of our national habits of letter writing may be gathered from some statistics concerning stamps, which are furnished by a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The contract for furnishing the stamps was given in 1861 to the National Bank Note Company, which now annually supplies 220,000,000 more stamps than in the first year of the contract. During the present year the Company has already furnished Government 400,000,000 stamps, and the demand has frequently exceeded a million and a half per diem; the largest number ever delivered in one day being 5,923,895. The consumption of stamps of different values may be understood from a statement of the proportions manufactured in the month of March last, when there were delivered to the Government of

1 cent stamps		175,200
2 "	"	14,477 250
3 "	"	85,933,850
5 "	"	275,340
10 "	"	10,100,640
12 "	"	322,900
24 "	"	480,300
30 "	"	140,650
90 "	"	19,490
Total		102,926,620

The value represented by these stamps is $3,207,199·50. The same writer says that the entire number of stamps supplied by the National Bank Note Company up to the present time is one billion three hundred millions. Of course, to meet a demand so vast, the presses are sometimes run constantly night and day, and to avoid error in accounts, a daily balance of the business is struck. It is stated to the credit of the Company, that in furnishing the immense number of the stamps mentioned—representative of a value of $40,000,000—not a single loss involving censure to the Company has occurred. Not the least surprising fact of the whole is that the stamps are printed, perforated, gummed, and packed (for delivery from the Company's office to all the post offices in the United States) for twelve cents a thousand. The Company has promptly met all the demands upon it at this rate, when the prices of material have frequently involved an actual loss in the fulfilment of the contract.

The New British Parliament.

The *Financial Reform Almanack* (in England they will spell "almanac" with a *k*) gives an analysis of the new Parliament from which we gather the following:—

The House of Lords consists of 433 members, of whom 231 are classed as conservatives, 184 as liberals, and twenty as of politics undefined. Of peers of the realm who are minors, there are two dukes, three marquises, eleven earls, and four barons. The Irish representative peers sit for life; the Scotch are elected only for the duration of each parliament. Three peers are of the blood-royal.

The House of Commons has six hundred and thirty-eight members, but three of them have died since the last elections—Lord Palmerston, Colonel Watkins, and Mr. Treburne. The Liberals numbered three hundred and sixty-six, and the Conservatives two hundred and ninety-one.

The constituencies in the United Kingdom are thus classified:—

PLACES WITH FEWER THAN FIFTY THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

	Aggregate population.	Electors.
151 in England, with	2,438,748	143,940
12 in Wales, with	203 916	10,056
17 in Scotland, with	516,899	20 113
30 in Ireland, with	321,844	13,420
210 in United Kingdom	3 478,407	187,478

PLACES WITH UPWARDS OF FIFTY THOUSAND INHABITANTS

35 in England, with	5 857,852	297,470
2 in Wales, with	141 363	3,304
4 in Scotland, with	727,027	45,805
3 in Ireland, with	456,016	16,925
44 in United Kingdom	7,181,578	353,094

—A person's character depends a good deal upon his bringing up. For instance, a man who has been brought up by the police seldom turns out respectable.

A WITTY FRENCHMAN ON LIFE INSURANCE.—The witty and versatile Edmond About has just published in Paris a volume on Life Insurance, (*Les Questions d'Argent, Assurance*), in which he treats a dry, statistical subject with a pleasant play of fancy. In one curious passage he concludes that for every man whose life is insured in France there are seven thousand insured in England; and yet there are certain circumstances that would render the practice of life insurance of particular advantage to Frenchmen. For example, under the French law of succession the proprietor of a landed domain, a mine, or a house of business, if he desire that it should survive him, would do wisely either to be content with one child—in which case he runs the risk of losing him, and having none at all—or else to insure his own life for an amount sufficient to buy out the interests of his other children. How is it that in France so few among the many who ought to do so insure their lives? "Do not ask me," says M. About; "I cannot tell you. Do not ask them; they would be still more at a loss for a reply. How can you expect people to think of the future of their wives and children when they hardly possess the instinct of self-preservation? The Frenchman lives from day to day: he knows not for whom friendly societies have been founded; he has heard say that there is a fund for deferred annuities for his old age; but just try and persuade him, if you can, that he will not always be young."

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROMOTION.—Applicants desiring to appear before the Examining Board for promotion to Lieutenancies in the Regular Army must have served for two years.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 505-6-7-8-9-10-11, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith; and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee*, as aforesaid *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with said Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional width as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, or the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1350 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2764 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to the warehouse now owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2075 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary thereto:

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post, a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 37 feet.

One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $19 000 of the purchase money in cash at the time or the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them, in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $19.000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
10 2 mthfm

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURAN COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE. PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO,
FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120 000	" " 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania five Per Cent. Loan	90.555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania six Per Cent. Loan	53.250
125,000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40.000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,500 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,012 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,258 64 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Laboucade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.

LEWIS L HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut st eet. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 23d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,207·04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997,860
PREMIUMS	103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $501,000	
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.	

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER,	ISAAC LEA,
TOBIAS WAGNER,	EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT,	GEORGE FALES,
JACOB R. SMITH,	ALFRED FITLER,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,	FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
William McKee,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahoney,	Benjamin Etting,
Joh. T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W Leaming,	Edmond Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

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Charles A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
William B. Bullock,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. N. Needles,	J. Hilborn Jones,
John D Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE
OF
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT FOR THE
ORIGINAL
TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

The Oldest and Most Reliable Accident Insurance Company in America,

AND ITS
NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 404
TO
No. 409 WALNUT STREET,
11 27 mwf3t DIRECTLY OPPOSITE

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS
FORTY DOLLARS. $40.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,
JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,
Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 6, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS. WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 13.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 6, and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 13.

For Tickets apply to
H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT STREET.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 12 6

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.
CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Thursday next (30th November) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 4½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 4½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most expeditious and the cheapest route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe.....$7 75
" " " Norfolk..... 7 75
" " " City Point..... 10 25
" " " Richmond..... 10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed, and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York, have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 8¼5 or 11·50 A. M., will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FALLS, President.
R. D. JAMAR General Passenger Agent, Phila.
November 30 1865. 11 29

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE, FOR LIVERPOOL AND CORK DIRECT.

The first-class full-powered Clyde built iron screw Steamships of this Line regularly
EVERY WEDNESDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
FIRST CABIN (through from Philadelphia).....$90·00
STEERAGE do do do.....$35 00
PAYABLE IN PAPER MONEY.

FOR
LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.
CABIN (according to location).....$90, $80, and $7
STEERAGE.....$30·0
All payable in paper money, and booked through fre from Philadelphia to any of the above ports.

Parties about visiting the old country will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned before engaging elsewhere, as they can secure choice berths, and save their railroad expenses to New York.

For passage, apply to JOHN A. HAMILL,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, up stairs.

Drafts issued for any amount payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or on the Continent. 6 21

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.
ETNA, Saturday, December 30.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 3.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, January 6.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$90·00 Steerage.....$30·00
First Cabin to London 95 00 Steerage to London.....34·00
First Cabin to Paris.....105·00 Steerage to Paris.....40·00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage, $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 31y

GREAT REDUCTION
IN GOOD FAMILY COAL.
$8 A TON FOR LARGE NUT COAL.
$9 A TON FOR STOVE AND HEATER COAL,
AT
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
No. 457 NINTH STREET, BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
Branch Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 4 1m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED HERETOFORE.
SHIPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, October 23, 1865, Trains will leave Depot corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 8 05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Way-Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Salisbury and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 1 15 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington Elkton, Perryville, and Havre-de Grace.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newark, Elkton Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·45 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for FORTRESS MONROE, NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND will take the 8·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding tickets for these points a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11 45 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 15 A. M., 3 30, 5·00 7 00, and 10·00 P. M. The 3 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9 30 A. M.; 3·00 and 4·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5 00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., 4·27, 8·02, and 9·34 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADDLPHIA.

Leaves Chester at 8 01, 8 56, and 10·14 A. M.; 12·36, 3 43, 4·59, 5·34, and 8 38 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail 1·10 P. M., Express; 4·10 P. M., Way Train; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8 56 A. M., 1 50 and 11·20 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·13, 9·40 A. M.; 2 23, 5·10 P. M., 12 25 A. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre de Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10 P. M. for Wilmington and way stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take Passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train with passenger car attached will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 04 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD,
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; FORT CLINTON, with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·20 A. M., stopping at all

THE GLAD NEW YEAR.

BY JOHN E. M'CAULLAY.

The Glad New Year—the Glad New Year,
Yestermorn thou wert not, and now thou art here!
All joyous and bright beside the old year's bier;
Thou art here, thou art here, The Glad New Year!

A welcome we give thee, though loth to part
With thy Sire's fond memories deep in our heart!
Unceasingly with us for twelvemonth has he tread
The path that has led him, alas! to the Dead!
Reluctant he leaves us, but with quivering breath
He gives to us Thee as he sinks into Death!
And gaily we sing as thy presence draws near—
A welcome, a welcome, to the Glad New Year!
The Glad New Year—the Glad New Year!

The Glad New Year, The Glad New Year,
Oh, how many hearts will thy sweet presence cheer!
But how many, alas! who, here twelvemonth ago,
Are now sleeping in graveyards under the snow!
How many have fallen in War's dreaded strife!
How many have sunk 'neath the Battle of Life!
How many the wrecks on Eternity's strand
Of Souls far more precious than Lucre or Land!
But a truce to the PAST: let its Memories lie
In Oblivion buried from each mortal eye:
The PRESENT is ours, let's improve it while here,
And joyously welcome The Glad New Year,
The Glad New Year, The Glad New Year.

The Glad New Year! The Glad New Year!
For Sinner and Saint alike art thou here!
But from now till the time when thy funeral knell
Shall be sounded from church and cathedral bell,
Who can tell what changes thy days may bring
To the now joyous throng, or the Suffering?
Sad Want may revel in radiant Ease,
And the proud blood of Wealth in Poverty freeze!
Monarchs may tremble and Thrones decay,
And the Night of the Oppress'd change to happier Day;
But whatever the change, in God let us trust!
Living and loving the life of the Just;
So that each happy day may find Heaven more near,
And every year be a Glad New Year!
A Glad New Year! A Glad New Year!

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

THE OLD YEAR.

Statistics of 1865—Mortality and Meteorology—Growing Commerce of our Port—The Flour Inspector's Report—The Police Telegraph—The Fires in the Last Year—The Operations at the Gas Works.

The old year has gone out in a blaze of statistics, "in the old, old fashion." Everybody, every corporation, every money-making concern, is arithmetical about this time, and addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are put to the severest tests. Appropriately, we commence to figure up the proportions of a year just dead, with the statement of deaths in the city, as furnished us by the Health Officers:—

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	739	634	1373
February	870	680	1550
March	957	881	1838
April	775	636	1411
May	681	546	1227
June	940	750	1690
July	969	869	1838
August	884	825	1709
September	570	470	1040
October	582	502	1084
November	647	638	1285
December	568	470	1044
	9262	7907	17,169

The interments of those brought from the country (820) and still-born (695) should properly be deducted from the above, which would leave the actual mortality of the city 15,645.

The deaths in each Ward of the city are given as follows:—

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
First	698	Fifteenth	1010
Second	786	Sixteenth	440
Third	497	Seventeenth	631
Fourth	749	Eighteenth	508
Fifth	741	Nineteenth	1022
Sixth	548	Twentieth	867
Seventh	1052	Twenty-first	425
Eighth	516	Twenty-second	535
Ninth	380	Twenty-third	345
Tenth	484	Twenty-fourth	1491
Eleventh	442	Twenty-fifth	301
Twelfth	408	Twenty-sixth	612
Thirteenth	381	Unknown	848
Fourteenth	516		

Of the whole number of deaths, 7307 were under five years of age, and 448 over eighty years. The deaths from consumption numbered 2007.

In 1864 the total number of deaths reported was 17,582, and with still-born and those brought from the country deducted, the number is given at 15,875, or 230 more than in 1865. So Philadelphia is getting healthier, it seems.

Come we now to a more inviting topic, though, in sooth, such a day as this is enough to disgust one with the weather forever.

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and mean temperature of each month of the year 1865, according to the reports of the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

	High.	Low.	Mean.		High.	Low.	Mean.
	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.		Degs.	Degs.	Degs.
Jan.,	62	8½	36½	July,	96	60½	77½
Feb.,	64	3½	32½	August,	91	56	74½
March,	73½	25	48	Sept.,	89	50	72½
April,	78	40	56½	October,	79	39½	54½
May,	83	44	63½	Nov.,	67	28½	45½
June,	93	64	76½	Dec.	62½	15½	37½

The mean temperature of the year is 55½ degrees, which was 2 degrees warmer than the average of the preceding 39 years.

Amount of rain for each month of 1865:—

January	3·61 inches	July	2·97 inches.
February	5 82 "	August	3 77 "
March	4·71 "	September	7 96 "
April	2 83 "	October	3 05 "
May	7·21 "	November	3 96 "
June	4·75 "	December	5 61 "

The whole amount for the year is 56¼ inches. This is 11¼ inches more than the average, which is 44¼ inches. The greatest annual rainfall was 58 inches, in 1859; the least amount 29½ inches, in 1825.

In the matter of weather, we are unable to show that Philadelphia has made any "gratifying progress;" but commercially we *are* making considerable strides—almost in the style of the giant with the seven-league boots.

The following statement, made up from the official report, exhibits the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at the port of Philadelphia during each month of the year 1865, as compared with 1864:—

	1865.			1864.		
Months.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
January	20	194	214	41	312	353
February	28	181	209	34	1.063	1,097
March	56	2.190	2 246	49	1,934	1,983
April	55	2,558	2,613	75	2,835	2,910
May	53	2,364	2,417	58	3,598	3 656
June	66	2,063	2 129	58	3 641	3,699
July	61	2,696	2,760	43	1 337	1.380
August	52	4 641	4 693	49	3.794	3,843
September	48	4,451	4.494	67	3,645	3,702
October	36	3,941	3.977	30	2 846	2,876
November	36	3 818	3,854	60	2,715	2 765
December	35	2 608	2,643	21	1 977	1,998
	541	31,705	32.246	565	29,697	30,262

The above exhibit shows that the arrivals in 1865 were 1984 greater than in 1864.

Let us turn now to cereal considerations. The following is given as the amount of stock of flour, rye flour, corn, wheat, etc., in the hands of the commission houses, etc., at the close of the present year:—116,850 barrels of flour; 105,700 bushels of wheat; 1686 barrels corn meal; and 1791 barrels rye flour. The total inspections of flour and meal for the past year are officially given as follows:—426,823 barrels flour; 1967 half-barrels flour; 2479 fine barrels; 2289 barrels middlings; 4774 barrels rye; 14,022 barrels corn meal; 1848 barrels were condemned.

The following were the operations of the local telegraph during 1865:—

POLICE TELEGRAPH.

Total messages transmitted	54 017
Missing persons restored to friends	2.095
Lost children restored to parents	3.219
Police officers summoned to Court and Grand Jury	1,203
Messages notifying Coroner of cases of sudden death and death by violence	519
Strayed and stolen animals recovered	751
Vehicles restored to owners	294
Messages descriptive of stolen property	1,207
Messages describing new counterfeits, and notifying storekeepers of their appearance	133

2088 of the missing persons were males, and 577 females

Of the lost children, 2012 were boys, and 1176 girls.

FIRE TELEGRAPH.

During the year intelligence of 402 fires was received over the wires, which were distributed among the several Fire Districts as follows:—

First Fire District	92	Fifth Fire District	13
Second Fire District	93	Sixth Fire District	26
Third Fire District	55	Seventh Fire District	16
Fourth Fire District	107		

Of this number only 167 were of sufficient importance to warrant the ringing of the gongs in the engine houses and police stations.

Six false alarms of fire—five from the First Fire District, and one from the Second—were also received and communicated to the Fire Department.

These alarms were all caused by unauthorized persons tampering with the signal stations.

Two general alarms were rung: one for the destructive fire at Ninth and Washington streets, last February, and the other, on the occasion of the burning of Merrick & Sons' foundry, in May.

The ambulances belonging to the Fire Department were called out by signal six times in the course of the year, for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers.

GAS TELEGRAPH.

Total messages transmitted, - - - - - 80

The above is a brief summary of the valuable statistics that will be contained in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. The statistics were compiled by William R. Heins, Esq., one of the operators at the Central Station, and are the result of several weeks of hard and tedious labor. No department in our city is better managed than the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, which is under the superintendence of William J. Phillips, Esq., assisted by his able superintendent, Mr. David R. Walker.

We must conclude our hasty summary with something about gas—a subject in which everybody is interested:—The official statistics of the gas works of Philadelphia are not yet completed for the year 1865. They will be ready in a few days. The coal purchased in 1864 cost $10·10 per ton; that purchased in 1865 $11·79 per ton, being $1·69 per ton in favor of 1864. The additional cost of labor was $55,915 more in 1865 than in 1864. This was owing to the advance of wages, consequent upon the extraordinary prices for the common necessaries of life.

The company sustained a loss of $250,000 during the year in the lighting of street lamps. There are 7500 public lamps. Each lamp consumes 26,000 feet of gas per year. The company have been furnishing this amount of gas at the rate of $48 per lamp; also including in this amount the cost for repairs, lighting, extinguishing, and cleansing the lamps. For this work the company pay $15 per year for each lamp.

The entire cost for making one thousand feet of gas is two dollars. The amount of gas required to light the city lamps for one year, according to Mr. Bulkley's schedule, is one hundred and ninety-five million feet. But taking cloudy nights into consideration, the number of extra feet of gas is enormous. By deducting the amount of $15 from the $48, for lighting each lamp, it will be seen that 26,000 feet of gas is actually furnished for the sum of $33, which is at the rate of about $1·33 per 1000 feet, or 67 cents less per 1000 feet than first cost for making it.

NEW YEAR'S EVE

The Celebration in Our City—A Batch of Anniversaries—The Sunday Schools and Missionary Societies—The Bell Ringings and Pistol Shootings.

The celebration in our city of the New Year's eve was eminently religious in its character. The churches and Sunday Schools took the lead in the affair. They held their anniversaries, sung their psalms, and read their annual reports. At midnight hour, too, they chimed their sweetly pealing bells to welcome in the new-born year. With the opening of this new year every one feels a spirit of renewed energy in meeting the conflicts and business cares of ordinary life. The experiences we have had during the past five years have fitted us for practical economy, and the observance of those duties and principles which are calculated to promote the general welfare. Last night and yesterday appropriate allusions were made to these circumstances in all the churches, and appeals directed to the affluent and philanthropic, urging exhibitions of those charitable dispensations which contribute to alleviate the distress and necessities of the unfortunate poor.

The anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Epiphany was held yesterday afternoon, in the church corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Each class had a beautiful bouquet of fragrant flowers, and as its name was called the offerings for the year were taken up and handed to the rector. The total offerings for the year, of the male school, amount to $517·71; the offerings of the female school amount to $2313—total, $2830·71. A discourse was delivered by the rector, Rev. Dr. Newton.

The anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the Calvary Baptist church (Rev. T. D. Egan), located at the corner of Front and Margaretta streets, was held yesterday afternoon. The exercises opened by chanting antiphonally the evening prayer, the 148th and 150th psalms, followed by singing, and an address by the rector. The annual report was then read by the superintendent of the Sunday Schools, Mr. W. A. Abbey. They have at present one hundred and forty children attending the schools. The amount of funds received during the year 1865 have been nearly exhausted, leaving but a small surplus on hand. After the reading of the Secretary's report, a number of interesting books were presented to the meritorious children. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens, and was well filled on this occasion.

The anniversary exercises of the Church Sabbath School and the Howard Sabbath School of the Sixth Presbyterian Church were held yesday afternoon in the church on Spruce street, below Sixth. The exercises consisted of singing by the schools, prayer, reading of Scriptures, reading of reports, and addresses by Rev. O. D. Reed and by the pastor. The report of the main school shows number of male scholars, 64; female, 85; infant scholars, 60; officers, 4; teachers, male, 7; female, 10; infant school, 3. The Howard School has been in operation thirty-two years, and has imparted instruction to 5000 souls; half of that number are now under religious influence. The average attendance has been 115; teachers, 23.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Sabbath School was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at the church on Germantown road, above Montgomery avenue, a large audience being in attendance. The report of Superintendent Harvey shows the Sabbath school to be in a high state of efficiency. The number of pupils is 530, divided as follows:—Bible class, fifty-three; Testament class, 264; infant class, 213. The number of officers and teachers is thirty-seven, and the average attendance of the scholars is 360 in the morning, and 366 in the afternoon. The amount contributed for mission purposes during the year was $287·04. The Library contains 600 volumes, all of which are in perfect order.

The anniversary of the Sunday School of the Seamen's Mission Church, corner of Catharine and Swanson streets, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in a highly pleasing and appropriate manner. The Rev. W. B. Irvin, the rector, was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Chase and Durborow. The church was well filled with the children and their parents. The reverend gentlemen above named delivered short and eloquent addresses, pointing out the evils of the world that would beset their pathways through life. The safeguards afforded by religion, firm faith in the Saviour, a reliance upon the mercy of God, were handsomely portrayed in language suitable to the understanding of the little ones grouped around the reverend teachers. Towards the close of the proceedings the officiating clergymen took position in the chancel, for the purpose of presenting the gifts. These consisted of candy and other sweet things, and little pamphlets or tracts containing useful reading matter. The scholars were delighted. Benediction closed the exercises.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church, Buttonwood street, below Sixth, was held in the church yesterday afternoon. The order of exercises consisted of the singing of a number of selected hymns by the children, and the reading of the annual report by the secretary, which presented the workings of the society since its formation, on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1837, from which it appears that the sum total received by the society up to the period of the last report amounted to the sum of $2024. During the past year the total amount collected was $564·41, showing a remarkable increase over former years. The Rev. Dr. Goddell delivered an instructive address, relating his experience as a missionary. Addresses were also delivered by other gentlemen.

A meeting of the Sunday School teachers and scholars of the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, Eleventh street, above Washington avenue, was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of establishing a temperance organization. Interesting remarks were made by Rev. R. J. Carson, Alexander Sloan, Esq., and F. A. Fidler, Esq. A motion was made and carried that a committee on organization be appointed, and that this committee report to the next teachers' meeting. The exercises closed with singing.

The Sixth Anniversary of the St. Matthew's Y. M. Mission was held yesterday afternoon. The services were participated in by Revs. John Graeff and Dr. Schaffer, assisted by Mr. Abraham Martin, the devoted friend of Sabbath missions. The attendance was quite large.

The Old Year expired in its winding sheet. The first earnest snow-fall and the first sleigh-bell music this season came on Saturday. The snow began dropping at daybreak. The descent was gradual, and the fall was about four inches deep. The streets traversed by tracks were soon converted into "splosh," but upon the country roads there was tolerably good sleighing. In the evening the sound of sleigh-bell music was resounding everywhere that the salt-car had not been. The livery-stable people reaped a little harvest on Saturday and yesterday. Any price demanded was paid to them for the use of their quadruped stock. On South Broad street and Buck road and out on the avenues leading to Germantown, sleigh bells during the whole of yesterday were in incessant jingle.

The State House bell had scarcely ceased striking 12 o'clock last night, before the old bells of Christ Church had took up the long-accustomed practice of saluting the New Year, and right merrily did the chimes sound. Those who stood with the finger on the trigger of their fire-arms, let fly the contents; and some stood with another formidable weapon in hand, and saluted the New Year by looking through the bottom of a tumbler. Bass and kettle-drums, horns, and all manner of noisy implements were brought into play, and a jolly time generally was had. The best of feeling seemed to prevail among the large number of persons in the streets. This morning the weather woke up in a provokingly bad temper, as though it had been dissipating too much last night. Nevertheless, we are not to be cheated of our sport, and weather or no weather, Philadelphia will celebrate the advent of the New Year with becoming style and sports.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

Antiquity of its Customs and Celebration as a Religious Festival—Merrymakings of the Day—Ancient and Modern Festivities—New Year's "Calls" in our City.

As New Year's Day, the first of January, bears a prominent place in the popular calendar, for many ages it has been celebrated in the various parts of the world as a religious and social festival. With the post biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month, First, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, whose principal festival occurred on this day, and taking care that all they thought, said, and did should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in festive garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenæ*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes and copper coins, having on one side the double face of Janus, and on the other a ship. This practice of giving presents was made by some of the Emperors an important source of personal revenue, until modified by the Emperor Claudius.

The day is held in the Catholic Church as the festival of *Circumcisio Domini*, and observed as a feast in the Church of England on the same account. In the Roman Church the following saints are honored on this day:—St. Fulgentius, Bishop and Confessor; St. Odilo or Olow, Sixth Abbot of Cluni; St. Almachus, Martyr; St. Eugendus, Abbot; St. Faine or Fauchen, Virgin of Ireland; St. Mochua or Mochin, or Claunas, Abbot in Ireland; and St. Mochua, or Cronaw, of Bulin, Abbot in Ireland. In the Jewish Church in the sixth century, of the festival of the Feast of the Circumcision was observed on the first day of January, in commemoration of the Circumcision of Jesus, being the eighth day after December twenty-fifth, which was fixed upon by that creed to be observed as the nativity.

It has ever been a custom among Northern nations to see the old year out and the new one in with the highest demonstrations of merriment and conviviality. To but a few does it occur that the day is a memorandum of the subtraction of another year from the little sum of life; with the multitude, the top feeling is a desire to express good wishes for the next twelve months' experience of their friends, and be the subjects of similar benevolence on the part of others, and to see this interchange of cordial feeling take place, as far as possible, in festive circumstances. It is seldom an English family fails to sit up on the last night of the year till 12 o'clock, along with a few friends, to drink in happy New Year to each other over a cheerful glass. Very frequently, too, persons nearly related, but living apart, dine with each other on this day, to keep alive and cultivate mutual good feeling. To the same good purpose works the old custom of giving little presents on this day.

"The King of Light, father of aged Time,
Hath brought about that day which is the prime,
To the slow gliding months when every eye
Wears symptoms of a sober jollity."

In England the merry-makings of New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are of very ancient date. The head of the house assembled his family around a bowl of spiced ale, comically called "lamb's wool," from which he drank their healths, then passed it to the rest that they might drink too. Polwhole thus describes it:—

"A merry bowl, to deck the jovial day,
Flash'd from its ample round a sunlike ray.
Full many a cent'ry it shone forth to grace
The festive spirit of the Audarton race,
As, to the sons of sacred Union dear,
It welcomed with *lamb's* wool the rising year."

The word that passed amongst them was the ancient Saxon phrase *Wars hael*—to your health. Hence this came to be recognized as the Wassail or Wassel Bowl. The poorer classes of people carried a bowl adorned with ribbons, round the neighborhood, begging for something wherewith to obtain the means of filling it, that they, too, might enjoy Wassail as well as the rich. The custom of the Wassail at the New Year was observed in the monasteries as well as in private houses. In front of the abbot, at the upper room of the refectory table, was placed the mighty bowl, styled *Poculum Caritatus*, and from it the Superior drank to all, and all drank in succession to each other.

Till a few years ago in Scotland, the custom of the wassail bowl at the passing away of the old year might be said to be still in comparative vigor. On the approach of twelve o'clock a hot pint was prepared—that is, a kettle or a flagon full of warm, spiced and sweetened ale, with an infusion of spirits. When the clock had struck the knell of the departed year each member of the family drank of this mixture "good health and a happy new year and many of them," to all the rest, with a hearty hand shaking, and perhaps a dance around the table, with the addition of a song to the tune of *Hey tuttie tuttie*:—

"Weel may we a' be
Ill may we never see,
Here's to the King
And the good companie," etc.

The elders of the family would then most probably sally out with the hot kettle, bearing with them buns, short-bread, cheese, etc., with the design of visiting their neighbors and interchanging with them the same cordial greetings. Reaching the friend's house they would enter with vociferous good wishes, and soon send the kettle a circulating. If they were the first to enter the house since 12 o'clock, they were deemed as the first foot; and as such it was most important, for the luck of the family in the coming year, that they should make their entry not empty-handed, but with their hands full of bread, cakes, and cheese, of which, on the other hand, civility demanded that each individual in the house should partake.

The custom of making presents on New Year's Day, as far as regards the intercourse of the adult population, has become almost obsolete. The practice is now limited to gifts made by parents to their children, or by the elder members of the family to the younger. The custom was doubtless derived from the Romans. Suetonius and Tacitus both mention it. Claudius prohibited demanding presents except on this day. Brand, in his "Popular Antiquities," observes, on the authority of Bishop Stillingfleet, that the Saxons kept the festival of the New Year with more than ordinary feasting and jollity, and with the presenting of New Year's gifts to each other. Fosbrook notices the continuation of the practice during the middle ages; and Ellis quotes Matthew Paris to show that Henry III extorted New Year's gifts from his subjects.

New Year's gifts presented by individuals to each other were suited to sex, rank, situation, and circumstances. From Bishop Hall's "Satires" (1598), it appears that the usual gifts of tenants in the country to their landlords was a capon. Ben Jonson, in his *Masque of Christians*, introduces "New Year's Gift" in a blue coat, serving man like, with an orange and a sprig of rosemary on his head, his hat full of brooches, with a collar of gingerbread, his torch-bearer carrying a marchpane, with a bottle on either arm. An orange stuck with cloves, or a gilt nutmeg, was a popular gift. Ladies received presents of gloves and pins, or in lieu thereof, a sum of money, whence the terms "glove money" and "pin money."

In this city, New York, and Washington, the day is made the occasion of social visits by gentlemen among the families or their acquaintance—a custom dating back almost to the settlement of New York by the Dutch and originating with them. At one time the abuse of this custom, through the habit of presenting wine to visitors, was so great that many thought it would have been discontinued. This is now, however, in a great measure obviated. The best class of people no longer offer wine to their guests, or, if they do, retired and gentlemanly men refuse it. A cup of hot, fragrant coffee or chocolate is found to be a very welcome and agreeable substitute, and is so generally preferred that even where wine is provided it is frequently left untouched. Refreshment tables have changed greatly within the past few years. Formerly they were loaded down with substantial food—turkeys, hams, chickens, pies, etc.; now they are light and elegant, and much more attention is paid to the decorations.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Faust* is the most successful of all operas written during the last ten years. It has been popular in every country, in every language. Philadelphia has especially taken *Faust* into favor, and *Faust* at once raised its author to the highest class of the operatic composers of this century. Gounod belongs to that mixed school of which Meyerbeer was the founder—a school combining the melody and form of the Italian school, with the science and harmony of the German. Less impassioned than Verdi, another disciple of the same school, though belonging more to what is called "the romantique" than Gounod, this last composer has more science and is less audacious in his instrumentation.

"Faust," the creation of a poet, is calculated to inspire a musician who is a poet in a language beyond the poetry of words. Gounod had evidently studied not only the libretto, but the sublime and wonderful poem of Goethe, for the music of each personage is admirably in keeping with each character as drawn in the poem.

This evening, *Faust* will be given complete for the first time in this city. The great church scene, the scene where the good and bad angels struggle for the soul of "Marguerite," will be given. The orchestra will be one that has scarcely its equal in the world. Birgfeld's *Fanfare*, which he plays with such force, clearness, skill, and spirit, will add greatly to the attractions of the performance. Miss Kellogg seems created for the pure, lovely, gentle, simple "Marguerite." Of Signor Irfre, of course, we can say nothing except that he has succeeded admirably in New York. Signor Bellini is one of the finest and most sympathetic artists on the stage. Signor Antonucci, the "Mephistophiles," is new to the public here; but, of course, an artist of great merit, or he would not attempt "Mephistopheles." "Seibel" is given to Madame Richer, a lady who appears for the first time, and of whom report speaks in high terms. The first day of this year will remain impressed on all who will hear *Faust* to-night, and its melodies (for sounds and performances are quick remembrancers) will throughout the year recall pleasant memories of a brilliant scene and an enjoyment that satisfies at once the intellect and the senses.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Sleeping Beauty* will be repeated till further notice, being a complete success. To it will be added a comedy in two acts, by Mr. Wolf, who seems to be the dramatist of this theatre. Miss Orton and Mr. Clarke will appear in it.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Roberts gives us his "Mephistopheles," with all its bitter humor and merry sarcasm. "Faust" and "Marguerite" will find two interpretations this evening. Mr. Barton Hill gives us another "Sam," entitled *Sam's Little Game*. "Sam's" game is our game as long as Mr. Barton Hill hold the cards.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Lost in London* will be played to-night. It has gained the patronage and the affections of the public.

HELLER, the wonderful, appears at Concert Hall this evening. Heller must, we think, be several gentlemen at once, as "Mrs. Malaprop" says, for he has certainly too many talents for one person. His playing, besides being admirably artistic, has the magic of soul and sympathy. He deserves to be burned for witchcraft for his tricks and prestidigitation. His second sight is more wonderful than spiritualism, whilst his wit and humor should have made him a court jester.

—Religious revivals are in progress in Maryland.

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N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we and lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

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We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over *fourteen thousand* patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Pain, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that, in a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

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